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ARIZONA

HEALTH STATUS

AND

VITAL STATISTICS

1985

ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH SERVICES
Office of Planning and Budget Development

Evan Mecham, *Governor*
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ARIZONA HEALTH STATUS
AND VITAL STATISTICS
1985

BY

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INTRODUCTION

This is the third report published by the Arizona Department of Health Services (ADHS) on the health status of Arizona residents and the second report that incorporates traditional vital statistics information. Consolidation of health status and vital statistics information in one report provides readers with comprehensive data relating to trends in the health of Arizona residents. Arizona Health Status and Vital Statistics 1985 is the first annual report on these topics in the form which all future reports will take.

The form of this document is divided into two parts, one relating to health status and the other to vital statistics. The vital statistics portion in the back of the report is a collection of tables summarizing data on births, deaths, marriages, divorces and abortions in the state. No discussion accompanies these tables. Any traditional vital statistics table which is discussed has been included in the front portion of the document relating to health status.

The health status portion of the report is divided into six sections. The first section deals with natality: fertility and birth rates, the characteristics of babies born and the mothers giving birth, and the major risk factors related to the adverse outcome of low birthweight in babies. The second section is devoted to the mortality profile of state residents compared to their national counterparts. In addition, any differences by gender or county in total and cause-specific mortality are examined.

The third section addresses age-specific mortality by leading causes for six groups: infants, children, adolescents, young adults, middle-aged adults, and the elderly. Gender differences, if any, in cause-specific mortality are examined for each age group as are any distinctions in gender-specific total mortality by urban and rural regions of the state. The fourth section of the report is and will be devoted to a special topic related to mortality. The topic selected for this year's report is patterns of premature mortality. Specifically, it examines the extent to which premature deaths, i.e. deaths which occur before the average expected life span of a U.S. resident is lived, compromise the life expectancy or survival potential of a group. The groups studied are the four major ethnic groups in the state - Whites, Blacks, Hispanics and Native Americans - by gender.

Morbidity, states of disease and disability in the population, is the focus of the fifth section. The discussion is limited to those diseases and/or disabilities on which data are collected for the entire population. The sixth section concludes the report. It is a summary of the prior analyses, with the discussion highlighting those trends in health status which have been consistently maintained through most of this decade. This year, 1985, is seen as the midpoint of this decade and serves as a benchmark against which to gauge our progress in improving the health of Arizona residents as we move toward the next decade.

DATA SOURCES, LIMITATIONS AND DEFINITIONS

SOURCES OF DATA

Information on births, deaths and fetal deaths is compiled from the original documents filed in the Vital Records Section and from transcripts of original certificates filed in other states but affecting Arizona residents. (Copies of certificates for births and deaths occurring outside the United States are not sent to Arizona.) This report includes all 1985 births and deaths for which records were received before March 15, 1986, and excludes certificates and transcripts received after that date. Because the number of 1985 vital events which are not included is small, the figures shown are relatively complete counts and are considered satisfactory as descriptive statistics.

Arizona presently has no central registry for marriage and divorce records. Annual statistics are limited to counts of such records furnished by the Clerk of the Superior Court in each county.

POPULATION

Population estimates were prepared by the Population Statistics Unit of Department of Economic Security of Arizona and the U.S. Census Bureau.

RELIABILITY OF RATES

Many of the rates shown in this report are based on a small population, a small number of events, or both. The rates based on small numbers may be questionable due to chance factors and should be used with caution. Rates for counties with small populations also may vary considerably from year to year. In addition, one must make allowances for differences in age distributions, etc., when rates are not adjusted, as is the case in the Vital Statistics portion of this report. Caution must be exercised when forming conclusions on the basis of crude or non-adjusted rates.

DEFINITIONS

Occurrence - Place where the event actually occurred.

Residence - Usual place of residence for person to whom event occurred. For births and fetal deaths, residence is defined as the mother's usual place of residence.

Births

Total Births - Total live births.

Live Birth - The complete expulsion or extraction from its mother of a product of human conception, irrespective of the duration of pregnancy which, after such expulsion or extraction, breathes or shows any other evidence of life such as beating of the heart, pulsation of the umbilical cord, or definite movement of voluntary muscles, whether or not the umbilical cord has been cut or the placenta is attached.

Birth Weight - Weight of fetus or infant at time of delivery.

Low-Weight Birth - Birth wherein the birth weight is equivalent to 2,500 grams or less (approximately 5 lbs, 8 ozs.).

Birth Rates

Birth Rate - Number of live births per 1,000 population

Age Specific Birth Rate - Number of live births to women in specific age group per 1,000 estimated female population in that age group

Low-Weight Birth Rate - Number of live births weighing less than 2,500 grams (5lbs, 8ozs) per 1,000 live births

General Fertility Rate - Total number of live births per 1,000 women of child bearing age (15 - 44 years)

Total Fertility Rate - The sum of each age-specific live birth rate multiplied by the number of years in the age group

Deaths

Underlying Cause of Death - That condition giving rise to the chain of events leading to death. All causes of death are coded in accordance with the International Classification of Diseases, ninth revision adapted for the use in the United States (ICD).

Fetal Death - Death prior to the complete expulsion or extraction from its mother of a product of human conception, irrespective of the duration of pregnancy. The death is indicated by the fact that after such expulsion or extraction the fetus does not breathe or show any evidence of life such as beating of the heart, pulsation of the umbilical cord, or definite movement of voluntary muscles.

Neonatal - Deaths occurring to an individual of less than 28 days of age.

Postneonatal - Deaths occurring to an individual 28 days of age or more but under one year of age.

Infant Death - Death occurring to an individual of less than one (1) year of age.

Death Rates

Death Rate or Crude Death Rate - Number of deaths per 1,000 population

Cause-Specific Death Rate - Number of deaths from a specific cause per 100,000 population

Age-Specific Death Rate - Number of deaths in a specific age group per 100,000 population in that age group

Age-Adjusted Death Rate - Total mortality and cause - specific death rates are age-adjusted by multiplying the mortality rate for each age group within a population grouping by the population of that age group within a standard population. The standard population used was the population of the United States in 1940. The sum of these results for each of these age groups for a given population is the age-adjusted rate. The age-adjusted rate is expressed as a rate per 100,000 population.

Fetal Death Rate - Number of reportable fetal deaths per 1,000 live births

Infant Death Rate - Number of deaths under 1 year of age per 1,000 live births

Neonatal Death Rate - Number of deaths under 28 days of age per 1,000 live births

Postneonatal Death Rate - Number of deaths between 28 days of age and 1 year of age per 1,000 births

Ethnicity - In accordance with the practice of the United States Census Bureau, persons of Spanish/Hispanic origin are classified as "White." The Arizona birth and death certificates also record if a "White" is of Hispanic origin which permits differentiation of the two groups. Starting in 1978, Yaqui Indians were no longer classified as White but as Native American. The Native American figures include those living both on and off the reservation. For purposes of statistical classification, entries of "unknown" and "not specified" race/ethnicity on birth or death certificates are included respectively, in the natality or mortality data as "white." Ethnicity of mother, father or descendant is as stated on certificate. Ethnicity of child is determined from ethnicity of the parents.

PART I: HEALTH STATUS

NATALITY

The birth and fertility rates increased by over three percent between 1984 and 1985 so that the 1985 rates were greater than the 1980 rates (Tables 1-1 and 1-2). These increases reversed the general declining trend in the birth and fertility rate seen since the start of the decade. All five-year age groups of women spanning the years of 15 to 44 gave birth at a higher rate in 1985 relative to 1984, with only the increase for 25 to 29 year old women being less than 5 percent. The total fertility rate in 1985 was 3.8 percent above the level considered necessery for a given generation to exactly replace itself in the population (2,110.0).[1] This was the first time in this decade that the fertility rate was elevated by at least one percent over the replacement level.

Not all counties contributed to the rising birth and fertility rates. In fact, the birth rate declined between 1984 and 1985 in seven rural counties. Declines were especially marked for women in Mohave and Santa Cruz counties. However, Santa Cruz along with Apache and Navajo counties still had birth rates in 1985 which were above the statewide rate. As in every prior year of this decade, Apache and Navajo counties had the first and second highest 1985 birth rates among the 15 counties, respectively.

This was the third consecutive year since 1982 in which an increase was noted in the ratio of low-birthweight (LBW) babies. The 1985 ratio of 62.5 LBW babies per 1,000 births was 7 percent higher than the 1982 ratio, exceeded the 1980 ratio, and, in fact, had now regressed to the ratio seen seven years earlier in 1978 (Table 1-3). While Arizona's 1984 percent of low-birthweight babies was lower than the national percent (6.1 and 6.7 percent respectively), a comparison of total LBW percents is misleading due to large ethnic differences in population between Arizona and the nation. The most critical ethnic difference impinging on the LBW rate is the proportional representation of Blacks, since Black babies have over twice as large a LBW ratio as White babies. When a comparison of the percent of LBW babies between the U.S. and Arizona is confined to White births in 1984, the LBW proportion of births is higher for Arizona than the nation with percents of 5.9 and 5.6, respectively. Arizona's White LBW percent increased slightly to 6.0 in 1985, paralleling the rise in the total ratio.

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[1] National Center for Health Statistics: Advance report of final natality statistics, 1984. Monthly Vital Statistics Report, 35 (4), July 18, 1986.

More than one-half of the births in the state in any year are to women residents of Maricopa county, and so the statewide statistics are dominated by this county. If the very slight decrease (1.3 percent) in the LBW ratio for Maricopa county between 1984 and 1985 had not occurred, the overall increase in the LBW ratio for the State would have been much greater. Nine of the 15 counties in the State had a higher ratio of babies born at risk for mortality and morbidity because of LBW in 1985 compared to 1984. Yet less than one-quarter of births occurred in eight of these counties.

The prior two annual increases (1982-83 and 1983-84) in the LBW ratio were accompanied by increments in the proportion of babies born to women who had received inadequate prenatal care.[2] In sharp contrast, the 1984-1985 increase in the LBW ratio occurred despite a 5.9 percent drop in the proportion of births after inadequate prenatal care during pregnancy (percents of 8.5 and 8.0 in 1984 and 1985, respectively).

However, Arizona's lower proportion of births to women who had inadequate prenatal care in 1985 was still almost one-fifth higher than the 1984 value of 6.7 percent for the United States[3]. Moreover, virtually no one-year change was seen in the absolute number of births to women who received no care during pregnancy (1,181 and 1,186 for 1984 and 1985 respectively), so the 1985 proportion of Arizona babies born to mothers completely uncared for during pregnancy remained greater than the 1984 U.S. ratio (2.0 and 1.7 percent respectively). Since the steady decline in the LBW ratio ceased in 1982 and thereafter the progressive three year annual increase began, changes in selected[4] factors which increase the risk of having LBW babies were examined between 1982 and 1985. In addition, because of the disproportional contribution of Maricopa county to the State ratio, the examination was done by three regions of the State: Maricopa county; Pima county and the remaining counties. Thirteen of the 15 counties were combined into one region because of their similarity in not having a standard metropolitan area and because larger denominators and numerators were then available for more reliable ratios. Large annual changes in ratios are more likely when numerators and denominators for a ratio are small. Approximately one-quarter of the annual births occur in these 13 counties.

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[2] Inadequate prenatal care is defined as less than five visits during pregnancy. This does not address the content or quality of the prenatal care.

[3] See Footnote #1, report referenced in.

[4] Selected because information was available on birth certificate.

The risk factors for LBW infants examined were: a) teenage motherhood; b) single or unwed motherhood; c) inadequate prenatal care during pregnancy; d) being a mother from an ethnic minority group excluding white Hispanics. The only risk factor of these four that showed a substantial increase in birth ratios between 1982 and 1985 for every region of the state was single motherhood (Table 1-4). In three short years, the ratio of births to unmarried women rose almost 15 percent in Maricopa County, 18.3 percent for Pima County, and nearly 20 percent for the remaining counties. More than one out of five babies born in the two urban counties in 1985 had an unwed mother, a proportion of births to single mothers seen in the rural counties three years earlier in 1982. The growth in the phenomenon of single motherhood meant that nearly one out of four babies in 1985 was born to an unmarried mother. Indeed, the proportion of births with unwed mothers has increased steadily since 1970, and in 1984 the proportion of such births was 10.6 percent higher in Arizona than the nation.[5] In fact, in that year, only 13 of the 50 states and the District of Columbia had greater percents of births to single mothers. In other words, Arizona ranked 14th in the country in the proportion of births to unmarried women. Even more strikingly, it was the third top state in the percent of white[6] babies born to single mothers, surpassed only by New Mexico and California.

The proportion of infants born to a teenaged mother substantially declined over the three-year period in every region of the state, in large part because of the decreasing proportion of adolescents among women of child-bearing age. In 1984 Arizona was only slightly higher than the U.S. in the percent of babies born to teenagers, with percents of 13.5 and 13.1 respectively. Teenagers accounted for the same proportion of births in 1985 as they did in 1984. About one out of six LBW babies born in 1985 had a teenaged mother but double that number or one of three LBW babies had an unmarried mother.

In 1985, for every single birth that occurred to a woman who had inadequate care during pregnancy in Maricopa County, 1.4 and 2.2 such births occurred in Pima County and the rural counties, respectively. In addition, Maricopa County showed little difference in the percent of births to ethnic minority mothers between 1982 and 1985 and maintained the lowest proportion of such births relative to Pima and the rural counties. Slightly less than one out of ten babies born in Maricopa County belonged to ethnic minorities, while over triple that percent were of an ethnic minority in the rural counties.

[5] See report referenced in Footnote #1.

[6] White includes white Hispanics.

TABLE 1-1

BIRTH RATES[1] BY ARIZONA COUNTY OF RESIDENCE, ARIZONA AND UNITED STATES 1980-1985

AREA	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	Percent Change 1983-1984
Apache	31.2	32.0	33.1	31.4	34.9	32.9	-5.7
Cochise	18.1	18.5	17.3	17.2	17.7	16.2	-8.5
Coconino	24.3	21.6	21.2	22.2	22.0	22.6	+2.7
Gila	19.0	20.2	21.2	17.5	17.7	16.8	-5.1
Graham	22.4	21.9	19.6	18.0	18.6	17.4	-6.5
Greenlee	23.8	24.7	19.5	15.4	17.1	18.5	+8.2
Maricopa	17.8	17.9	17.8	17.6	17.7	18.8	+6.2
Mohave	15.6	15.6	15.5	15.5	15.2	13.3	-12.5
Navajo	28.1	26.2	26.6	26.5	26.3	26.2	-0.4
Pima	16.8	16.6	16.1	16.5	16.0	16.5	+3.1
Pinal	20.2	20.3	20.5	19.3	18.8	20.5	+9.0
Santa Cruz	24.4	24.5	22.3	20.6	22.8	19.3	-15.4
Yavapai	13.8	14.3	14.8	14.0	12.3	12.4	+0.8
Yuma[2]	19.8	21.3	20.0	20.1	20.4	21.8	+6.9
La Paz				17.3	14.5	16.3	+12.4
ARIZONA	18.4	18.4	18.2	18.0	17.9	18.6	+3.9
U.S.	15.8	15.9	16.0	15.5	15.7	15.7	0.0

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[1] Rates are presented per 1,000 Population.

[2] La Paz County included in Yuma County, 1980-1982.

SOURCE: U.S. data from the National Center for Health Statistics; 1985 data are provisional.

TABLE 1-2

GENERAL FERTILITY RATE,* TOTAL FERTILITY RATE,** AND AGE-SPECIFIC LIVE BIRTHS RATES,***

ARIZONA, 1981-1985

YEAR	GENERAL FERTILITY RATE	TOTAL FERTILITY RATE	AGE-SPECIFIC BIRTH RATES BY AGE OF MOTHER							
			UNDER 15	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45 AND OVER
1981	79.0	2,099	1.1	65.8	134.9	119.7	67.9	24.9	5.3	0.2
1982	78.7	2,119	1.2	67.4	137.0	119.9	67.5	25.5	5.0	0.4
1983	77.1	2,078	1.1	65.9	132.8	117.2	67.6	25.6	5.2	0.3
1984	77.2	2,098	1.0	63.6	137.4	116.7	70.1	25.5	5.0	0.3
1985	79.6	2,190	0.9	67.0	144.8	118.8	73.8	27.0	5.5	0.2

* The general fertility rate is the total number of live births per 1,000 women of childbearing age.

** The total fertility rate is the sum of each age-specific live birth rate multiplied by the number of years in the age group (five years in this case).

*** The age-specific live birth rate is the number of live births per 1,000 women in a specific age group. For women under 15, the rate is calculated using the female population 10-14 years of age. For women over 44 the rate is calculated using the female population 45-49 years of age.

TABLE 1-3
LOW-BIRTHWEIGHT BIRTH RATIOS* BY COUNTY OF RESIDENCE
Arizona, 1970-85

County of Residence	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
ARIZONA	73.8	69.4	69.8	65.3	67.0	64.8	62.7	62.1	62.5	61.1	61.7	60.1	58.4	60.5	61.3	62.5
Apache	74.5	67.8	71.8	79.6	68.8	64.9	63.1	65.5	78.2	58.2	60.2	64.8	63.4	62.1	60.0	73.9
Cochise	83.6	65.5	74.8	71.9	78.1	87.0	69.6	79.8	73.5	79.0	72.6	74.1	71.4	90.1	77.3	66.7
Coconino	88.8	91.2	63.9	74.4	75.0	69.1	57.3	66.2	61.7	71.6	61.4	64.6	54.3	66.4	62.3	67.8
Gila	53.4	94.6	72.1	75.6	76.2	69.1	91.6	76.2	65.4	67.7	53.9	44.7	66.7	45.4	61.0	56.1
Graham	102.4	55.1	57.4	44.1	64.4	68.4	67.6	47.8	52.0	56.4	54.7	84.5	47.0	46.0	29.2	71.4
Greenlee	73.3	46.1	92.5	81.9	93.5	57.2	96.7	53.2	58.4	45.6	51.5	50.2	43.0	54.1	51.3	43.5
La Paz	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	105.9	51.3	68.4
Maricopa	73.4	69.9	66.7	63.9	65.3	64.7	61.1	60.8	59.4	60.2	60.8	59.9	57.9	58.9	62.8	62.0
Mohave	55.9	64.5	65.5	83.7	86.9	73.4	71.1	71.2	79.2	62.2	66.6	53.0	81.3	56.2	66.8	53.7
Navajo	81.5	69.3	74.4	69.5	64.3	75.4	56.5	67.9	66.5	62.5	62.1	66.6	50.5	53.4	57.4	57.5
Pima	72.3	66.2	74.6	61.9	63.0	59.6	64.2	61.3	63.7	62.8	62.6	60.1	55.8	61.8	58.1	63.2
Pinal	70.1	64.2	78.0	71.4	69.9	67.8	62.3	62.0	71.2	64.7	67.4	63.2	72.5	61.0	55.7	66.9
Santa Cruz	64.0	73.5	48.2	65.8	68.0	49.9	35.9	42.4	52.3	54.2	66.1	40.5	65.2	52.5	31.3	87.9
Yavapai	57.1	[illegible]	60.3	72.9	72.0	52.3	72.4	55.1	60.1	53.8	60.8	50.1	61.9	70.7	72.1	63.4
Yuma	73.2	64.2	75.3	55.0	69.8	55.3	62.5	59.3	59.2	49.2	60.2	49.4	48.9	55.9	58.8	47.4

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[*] Per 1,000 live births

TABLE 1-4

RATIOS AND PERCENT CHANGES IN RATIOS OF LBW BIRTHS AND SELECTED LBW RISK FACTORS, REGIONS OF ARIZONA, 1982, 1985

Ratio[1]	Urban						Rural		
	Maricopa			Pima			Counties		
	1982[2]	1985	% Chg.[3]	1982	1985	% Chg.	1982	1985	% Chg.
LBW	57.9	62.0	+7.1	55.8	63.2	+13.3	61.2	63.3	+3.4
Risk Factors:									
Unwed	195.1	223.8	+14.7	193.9	229.4	+18.3	231.5	277.3	+19.8
Teenage	151.0	130.6	-13.5	137.8	124.4	-9.7	177.9	152.7	-14.2
Inadeq. Care[4]	44.3	58.0	+30.9	86.6	82.9	-4.3	130.3	124.9	-4.1
Ethnic Minority[5]	95.7	97.7	+2.1	119.6	117.5	-1.8	308.3	324.5	+5.3

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[1] All ratios are expressed per 1,000 livebirths.

[2] 1982 was the year after which the three-year consecutive increase in the LBW ratio began.

[3] A + sign indicates the 1985 ratio was greater than the 1982 ratio; a - sign indicates the 1982 ratio exceeded the 1985 ratio.

[4] Less than 5 prenatal visits during pregnancy.

[5] Excludes white Hispanics.

TOTAL MORTALITY

Mortality from all causes has declined since the start of this decade both for Arizona and the entire country so that both 1985 age-adjusted rates were about 7 percent lower than their respective 1980 rates (Table 2-1). The decreasing trend was regularly maintained on an annual basis for the U.S. but showed a more erratic course year-by-year in Arizona. Not only were Arizona and the U.S. virtually identical in the amount of decline between 1980 and 1985 but also in the actual values of their total 1985 mortality rates. However, Arizonans consistently were less likely to die from the three major killer diseases - heart disease, cancer, and stroke - and more likely to die from an injury, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, or by their own hand than their national counterparts.

Throughout the 1980's on an average annual basis, diseases of the heart, cancer, and stroke claimed the lives of Arizona residents at rates 8.9, 7.4 and 11.7 percent respectively below the rate of their peers in the country. Mortality rates from heart and cerebrovascular diseases differed favorably between Arizona and the U.S. throughout the decade and changed identically for the state and country. While heart disease mortality rates dropped by one-tenth between 1980 and 1985 for both the U.S. and Arizona, U.S. residents had a higher mortality rate from this number one cause of death in 1985 than Arizonans did in 1980. Cerebrovascular disease mortality rates declined by nearly one-fifth for both Arizona and the U.S. through this decade, but it was not until 1984 that the national rate fell below the 1980 Arizona rate. These facts grant some assurance to a projection that the mortality advantage of Arizona relative to U.S. residents from these illnesses will continue in the later years of this decade.

The profile of differences and changes for malignant neoplasms or cancer sharply contrasted. National age-adjusted cancer mortality rates varied little from year to year in this decade and the 1985 rate was indistinguishable from the 1980 rate. Arizona's cancer mortality rates were less steady but more importantly, a slight increase was evident. In addition, the annual difference between rates which favored Arizona relative to U.S. residents diminished progressively in magnitude. In 1981, an 8.8 percent lower cancer death rate was recorded in Arizona compared to the U.S., followed by a difference of 8.1 percent in 1982, 7.6 percent in 1983, 6.9 percent in 1984, and 5.5

percent in 1985. If the difference continues to shrink and the national rate maintains its plateau, it appears likely that the mortality advantage of Arizona relative to U.S. residents from cancer will disappear in the later years of this decade.

An inferior position for Arizona vis a vis the U.S. was and is the case for death from an accident, particularly a motor vehicle accident, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), suicide, and pneumonia/influenza. The average annual mortality disadvantage through the decade or average percent by which Arizona exceeded the U.S. death rate from 1980 through 1985 was greatest for COPD at 50.8 percent, followed by suicide at 44.5 percent, motor vehicle accidents at 37.6 percent, influenza/pneumonia at 22.4 percent, and other non-motor vehicle accidents (e.g., drowning, poisoning, falls) at 7.9 percent. Little difference was seen in the Arizona and national mortality rates from atherosclerosis at the start of the decade, but by 1985 the U.S. rate had declined 29.8 percent while the Arizona rate hardly changed. At mid-decade the rate of death from atherosclerosis was nearly one-half higher in Arizona than the nation. The converse situation applied to diabetes; the national death rate from this cause exceeded Arizona's rate from 1980 through 1982 but by 1985 the two mortality rates were identical.

Arizona men died at lower rates from all causes while Arizona women died at higher rates than their respective national counterparts in every year of this decade except one, 1981 (Table 2-2). No difference was seen between Arizona and the U.S. in the amount of decline of 1985 male and female total mortality rates relative to 1980 rates, with drops of 7.7 and 5.5 percent respectively. Arizona men in 1985 were at least twice as likely to die in an accident, by their own hand, from alcoholism or homicide than Arizona women. None of the other leading causes of death in 1985 had a gender differential as large and only one other, namely COPD, did in 1980. Death rates from COPD decreased 16.7 percent between 1985 and 1980 for men but increased by over one-quarter for women. A steady annual increment occurred in the female mortality rates from COPD since 1983 which eliminated the two to one male-female ratio in rates by 1985.

Three counties, Coconino, Mohave and Navajo, had higher age-adjusted total mortality rates in 1985 than in 1980 (Table 2-3). In fact, Navajo along with Apache were the only counties whose total mortality rates exceeded the U.S. rate by at least 10 percent in every year of this decade. In addition, these two counties ranked no lower than third among the counties of the State in total mortality both at the start of the decade and in 1985.

The U.S. total mortality rate was also exceeded by at least 10 percent in four years of the decade by Pinal county and in three years of the decade by Gila and La Paz counties. In 1980 and 1985, Maricopa and Pima counties ranked in the bottom half of the counties in total mortality rates and Santa Cruz county had the lowest total death rate.

The variation among counties in age-adjusted mortality rates for the leading causes of death has been and remains substantial (Table 2-4). The unfavorable mortality position of Gila county largely stems from diseases of the heart. The highest death rate from this cause was recorded by the residents of this county in 1984 and it further increased in 1985, although it was no longer the highest county having been displaced by Navajo county. The rises in mortality from heart disease in these two counties directly counters the progressive declines seen nationally and statewide.

The huge death rate from accidents for Apache county residents in 1984 became even more excessive in 1985 and now was five times greater than the national rate. This county also had the highest death rate from alcoholism in both 1984 and 1985, a rate triple that seen for the entire state. The highest suicide death rate also occurred in Mohave County in both 1984 and 1985. The other leading causes of death - cancer, cerebrovascular disease, COPD, pneumonia/influenza and diabetes - varied considerably between 1984 and 1985 in the counties which had the highest death rate.

TABLE 2-1
TRENDS IN AGE-ADJUSTED MORTALITY RATES[1] IN ARIZONA AND THE UNITED STATES BY THE TEN LEADING CAUSES OF DEATH[2], 1980-1985

CAUSE	1980		1981		1982		1983		1984		1985		Percent Change 1984-1985	
	AZ	U.S.	AZ	U.S.	AZ	U.S.	AZ	U.S.	AZ	U.S.	AZ	U.S.	AZ	U.S.
Diseases of heart	180.0	202.0	176.8	195.0	182.3	190.5	171.2	188.5	166.9	183.3	162.5	181.7	-2.6	-0.9
Malignant neoplasms	122.8	132.8	120.0	131.6	121.8	132.5	122.3	132.3	123.9	133.1	125.2	132.5	+1.0	-0.4
Accidents and adverse effects	52.4	42.3	51.4	39.8	44.3	36.6	40.8	34.9	44.8	35.6	42.9	34.3	-4.2	-3.6
Motor vehicle	31.7	22.9	31.3	21.8	24.6	19.3	22.7	18.1	27.5	19.2	27.0	18.3	-4.2	-4.7
Other accidents	20.7	19.5	20.1	18.0	20.2	17.3	18.1	16.8	17.3	16.4	15.9	16.0	-1.8	-2.4
Cerebrovascular diseases	34.9	40.8	31.9	38.1	30.7	35.8	31.0	34.3	31.9	33.9	29.1	32.3	-8.8	-4.7
Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease	27.6	15.9	25.0	16.3	24.2	16.2	24.7	17.6	26.4	18.0	26.3	18.6	-0.4	+3.3
Suicide	16.5	11.4	16.2	11.5	16.8	11.6	16.6	11.7	16.5	11.6	17.1	11.2	+3.6	-3.4
Pneumonia and influenza	16.9	12.9	13.9	12.3	14.3	10.9	12.7	11.2	16.2	12.2	15.0	13.2	-7.4	+8.2
Alcoholism	11.9	*	11.4	*	10.7	*	9.0	*	10.8	*	10.0	*	-7.4	*
Diabetes	9.1	10.1	8.6	9.8	9.0	9.6	10.5	9.8	9.6	9.9	10.0	10.1	+4.2	+2.0
Atherosclerosis	5.5	5.7	5.8	5.2	5.6	4.8	5.7	4.5	5.8	4.1	5.8	4.0	0.0	-2.4
ALL CAUSES	582.7	585.8	560.6	568.2	570.6	553.8	547.3	549.6	552.0	547.7	544.2	545.9	-1.4	-0.3

[1] Rates per 100,000 population.

[2] Leading causes are based on 1985 Arizona vital records.

* Comparable categories not available.

Source: U.S. data furnished by the National Center for Health Statistics; 1985 data are provisional.

TABLE 2-2

TOTAL AGE-ADJUSTED MORTALITY RATES[1] FOR LEADING CAUSES OF DEATH[2] BY GENDER IN ARIZONA, 1980-1985

CAUSE	1980		1981		1982		1983		1984		1985		Percent Change 1984-1985	
	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M
Diseases of heart	130.8	238.0	128.3	233.4	130.8	232.5	126.5	223.9	122.9	218.9	121.5	210.5	-1.1	-3.8
Malignant neoplasms	104.8	145.6	99.3	145.5	101.5	147.2	105.6	146.2	105.6	147.6	107.3	148.4	+1.6	+0.5
Accidents	26.7	78.9	26.2	77.1	25.6	63.5	23.9	60.1	23.6	66.4	23.9	62.3	+1.3	-6.2
Motor vehicle	16.8	47.1	16.2	46.6	13.8	34.7	12.3	33.2	14.3	40.9	14.3	40.0	0.0	-2.2
Other accidents	10.0	31.8	10.0	30.5	11.8	28.8	11.7	26.9	9.3	25.5	9.6	22.3	+3.2	-12.5
Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease	14.8	43.1	14.6	38.0	14.1	36.8	15.9	35.7	17.3	37.6	18.9	35.9	+9.2	-4.5
Cerebrovascular disease	35.5	34.1	31.9	31.7	31.0	30.1	31.1	30.9	31.1	32.8	27.9	30.7	-10.3	-6.4
Suicide	7.5	26.1	8.9	23.9	8.8	25.4	8.5	25.2	7.2	26.2	7.2	27.5	0.0	+5.0
Pneumonia and influenza	13.9	20.4	11.8	18.1	11.2	18.0	9.7	16.4	13.1	20.1	12.5	18.0	-4.6	-10.4
Alcoholism	7.0	17.4	5.9	17.3	6.5	15.4	5.6	14.3	6.6	15.3	6.7	14.5	+1.5	-5.2
Homicide	5.5	15.9	4.8	15.7	4.0	14.7	3.5	13.5	4.2	13.5	4.6	11.8	+9.5	-12.6
Diabetes	9.6	8.4	7.9	9.5	8.6	9.3	9.9	11.3	8.8	10.5	9.6	10.7	+9.1	+1.9
Infectious and parasitic diseases	4.9	5.5	4.9	7.6	5.6	7.2	5.4	6.4	5.6	6.7	5.8	8.6	+3.6	+28.4
Atherosclerosis	5.6	5.4	5.9	5.7	5.6	5.6	5.7	5.6	6.2	5.2	6.0	5.5	-3.2	+5.8
All Causes AZ	441.7	743.9	416.9	723.8	421.2	698.5	420.3	685.5	425.6	698.6	418.0	686.9	-1.8	-1.7
All Causes U.S.	432.6	777.2	420.4	753.3	411.2	733.1	408.5	727.8	409.5	721.3	408.5	717.4	-0.2	-0.5

NOTE: 1985 U.S. data are provisional.

[1] Rates are presented per 100,000 population.

[2] Leading causes are based on 1985 vital records.

TABLE 2-3

TRENDS IN AGE-ADJUSTED MORTALITY RATES[1] FOR ALL CAUSES BY COUNTY, 1980-1985

COUNTY	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	Percent Change 1984-1985
Apache	694.1	685.3	710.3	658.4	686.3	679.7	-1.0
Cochise	583.2	545.5	524.6	584.6	524.9	510.1	-2.8
Coconino	539.5	508.2	535.3	486.2	508.8	548.2	+7.7
Gila	613.7	618.9	718.5	651.4	633.1	583.5	-7.8
Graham	622.1	628.3	556.3	573.6	578.8	549.7	-5.0
Greenlee	777.5	481.3	664.5	578.9	600.0	441.3	-26.4
Maricopa	572.9	553.1	540.4	530.3	548.3	541.1	-1.3
Mohave	573.5	560.7	590.2	542.2	538.9	607.8	+12.8
Navajo	691.3	639.2	613.5	620.7	634.8	700.6	+10.4
Pima	584.4	552.7	530.7	533.7	540.7	522.7	-3.3
Pinal	633.5	627.0	598.1	602.2	622.6	562.7	-9.6
Santa Cruz	491.7	480.2	484.1	479.6	543.1	436.6	-19.6
Yavapai	584.3	572.9	571.4	580.5	567.1	543.2	-4.2
Yuma[2]	585.6	561.5	576.7	448.6	429.2	559.1	+30.3
La Paz				660.6	634.0	605.6	-4.5
ARIZONA	582.7	560.6	570.6	547.3	552.0	544.2	-1.4
U.S.	585.8	568.2	533.8	549.6	547.7	545.9	-0.3

[1] Rates are presented per 100,000 population.

[2] La Paz County included in Yuma County, prior to 1983.

SOURCE: U.S. data furnished by the National Center for Health Statistics; 1985 data are provisional.

TABLE 2-4

ARIZONA COUNTIES WITH THE HIGHEST AND LOWEST AGE-ADJUSTED MORTALITY RATES[1] FOR EACH OF THE NINE LEADING CAUSES OF DEATH, 1984 AND 1985

Leading Cause of Death	Highest County in 1984	Highest County in 1985	Lowest County in 1984	Lowest County in 1985
Diseases of heart	Gila	Navajo	Greenlee	La Paz
1984 Rate	192.2	171.3	92.6	158.0
1985 Rate	195.0	201.3	121.4	87.1
Malignant neoplasms	Graham	Mohave	Coconino	Apache
1984 Rate	140.9	126.0	96.5	114.4
1985 Rate	117.2	143.1	118.9	88.0
Accidents	Apache	Apache	Cochise	Cochise
1984 Rate	155.0	155.0	22.8	22.8
1985 Rate	170.7	170.7	23.2	23.2
Motor vehicle	Apache	Apache	Santa Cruz	Greenlee
1984 Rate	101.8	101.8	9.0	28.0
1985 Rate	100.0	100.0	31.1	13.2
Other accidents	La Paz	Apache	Cochise	Gila
1984 Rate	80.4	53.2	0.4	3.1
1985 Rate	27.6	70.7	8.4	4.0
Cerebrovascular disease	Santa Cruz	Gila	Mohave	Greenlee
1984 Rate	41.2	34.7	26.4	28.0
1985 Rate	25.6	33.8	26.5	9.1
Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease	Greenlee	Yuma	Apache	Apache
1984 Rate	36.1	20.2	7.1	7.1
1985 Rate	9.1	39.2	4.7	4.7
Suicide	Mohave	Mohave	Pinal	Greenlee
1984 Rate	26.3	26.3	9.2	10.3
1985 Rate	28.7	28.7	15.8	8.9
Pnuemonia/Influenza	Coconino	Greenlee	Mohave	Pinal
1984 Rate	23.9	8.8	5.7	7.0
1985 Rate	15.7	36.3	12.3	9.5
Alcoholism	Apache	Apache	Yuma	Greenlee
1984 Rate	31.4	31.4	5.4	16.9
1985 Rate	36.8	36.8	13.1	0.0
Diabetes	Apache	Greenlee	Santa Cruz	Yavapai
1984 Rate	23.2	19.7	0.0	6.6
1985 Rate	20.4	27.0	12.8	4.7

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[1] Age-adjusted rate per 100,000 population.

AGE-SPECIFIC MORTALITY

Infant Mortality

The national and Arizona's rates of total mortality among infants, those less than one year of age, after declining significantly the past several decades, were relatively stable throughout this decade (Table 3-1). In every year since 1970, Arizona's infant mortality rate was lower than the U.S. rate. While Arizona had a rate similar to that for the nation in 1981, 11.6 and 11.7 deaths/1,000 live births, respectively, the U.S. rate has exceeded the Arizona rate by 10 to 17 percent in each of the successive four years to 1985.

Seven counties exceeded the 1985 statewide infant mortality rate (9.6 deaths/1,000 live births), and three counties, Greenlee, La Paz and Navajo, did so by more than 25 percent with rates of 18.6, 25.6 and 13.7 infant deaths/1,000 live births, respectively. The four counties elevated by this amount in 1984 - Apache, Cochise, Graham and Pinal - all reduced their infant mortality rate by 14 to 40 percent in the past year. Moreover, the 1985 infant mortality rates in Cochise and Pinal Counties were equal to or less than the state rate, respectively.

Under most circumstances, infants are at greater risk of death in their first 27 days of life, the neonatal period, than during the remainder of their infancy, the postneonatal period. In 1985 this relation between neonatal and postneonatal mortality held for the state as a whole and in all but five of its counties (Table 3-2). As expected, each of those five counties - Coconino, Graham, Mohave, Navajo and Pinal - reported postneonatal mortality rates elevated at least 29 percent above the state rate. In fact, a total of ten counties, including the five already listed, surpassed the state's postneonatal mortality rate in 1985. In comparison, the statewide neonatal mortality rate (NMR) was exceeded by just six counties.

The counties, named to this point, with excessive mortality during infancy were primarily rural. However, the metropolitan county of Pima was among the six counties in 1985 with a NMR greater than the state's. Moreover, the 1985 NMR in Pima also was slightly higher than its 1984 rate, 6.6 and 6.4 deaths/1,000 live births, respectively. During the first four years of this decade the NMR for Pima County was lower than the statewide NMR, but the gap progressively narrowed from a difference of 35 percent in 1980 to a difference of only two percent in 1983.

The two major categories of death among infants in 1985 and throughout the decade were certain conditions originating in the perinatal period and congenital anomalies. Annually these two categories accounted for no less than three-fifths of all infant deaths (Table 3-3). Within these two broad categories, the specific conditions which caused about one infant death per 1,000 live births were congenital anomalies of the circulatory system, respiratory distress syndrome and low birthweight/short gestation. However, the single leading cause of death among infants in Arizona during the 1980s was and is sudden infant death syndrome (SIDS). In 1985 SIDS was responsible for over 15 percent of all deaths of babies before their first birthday. Since 1982, the rates of infant death due to almost all of the specific causes listed in Table 3-3 showed no consistent trend in either direction and were remarkably stable. The major exception to this stability was the infant mortality rate due to low birthweight/short gestation which has steadily increased in small increments between 1982 and 1985, paralleling the steady rise in the ratio of LBW births in that period.

TABLE 3-1
INFANT MORTALITY RATES* BY COUNTY OF RESIDENCE
ARIZONA, UNITED STATES: 1950-85

County	1950	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
U.S.	29.2	26.0	24.7	19.8	16.1	12.5	11.7	11.2	10.9	10.7	10.6***
ARIZONA	45.7	31.8	25.3	17.8	14.8	12.4	11.6	9.3	9.6	9.5	9.6
Apache	106.4	55.4	32.5	26.3	18.8	14.1	14.9	11.4	11.2	13.8	11.9
Cochise	34.0	26.7	32.7	14.1	15.9	12.1	13.4	9.0	12.8	14.2	9.6
Coconino	61.2	46.1	44.4	27.7	21.6	10.9	11.5	9.0	12.2	8.8	10.8
Gila	48.8	47.0	49.0	15.9	16.5	17.0	6.6	16.0	7.3	4.5	7.8
Graham	57.1	44.9	30.0	24.3	18.8	15.6	27.5	8.5	6.9	15.7	9.8
Greenlee	34.1	27.5	23.5	38.8	23.5	18.3	3.3	19.5	-	10.3	18.6
La Paz	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	33.9	5.1	25.6
Maricopa	37.3	26.9	20.9	15.5	14.4	13.4	12.0	9.3	9.2	8.9	9.4
Mohave	47.8	21.7	31.3	6.5	11.0	20.7	9.0	12.4	9.7	8.1	7.2
Navajo	107.3	64.4	45.2	29.0	20.2	14.2	16.0	9.6	12.0	9.7	13.7
Pima	28.7	27.3	18.4	17.3	11.1	8.1	9.2	8.3	9.7	9.9	9.1
Pinal	68.9	38.6	30.5	23.2	18.1	9.2	9.0	9.8	9.1	14.6	8.8
Santa Cruz	48.0	26.1	21.1	16.8	13.8	6.0	9.6	6.1	6.6	7.8	7.6
Yavapai	38.6	30.2	30.7	14.7	12.6	11.8	15.0	9.4	10.7	11.0	8.3
Yuma	50.5	32.9	31.3	19.4	15.5	14.6	11.3	8.4	8.3	6.9	9.7

* Per 1,000 live births
** Revised
*** Provisional

TABLE 3-2
NEONATAL, POSTNEONATAL AND TOTAL INFANT MORTALITY BY COUNTY OF RESIDENCE WITH RATES*
Arizona, 1985

	INFANT DEATHS			RATES		
County of Residence	Total	Neonatal	Post-Neonatal	Total	Neonatal	Post-Neonatal
ARIZONA	572	348	224	9.6	5.9	3.8
Apache	22	12	10	11.9	6.5	5.4
Cochise	15	8	7	9.6	5.1	4.5
Coconino	21	9	12	10.8	4.6	6.2
Gila	5	3	2	7.8	4.7	3.1
Graham	4	2	2	9.8	4.9	4.9
Greenlee3	3	2	1	18.6	12.4	6.2
La Paz	6	4	2	25.6	17.1	8.5
Maricopa	319	197	122	9.4	5.8	3.6
Mohave	7	2	5	7.2	2.1	5.2
Navajo	26	13	13	13.7	6.9	6.9
Pima	94	68	26	9.1	6.6	2.5
Pinal	18	7	11	8.8	3.4	5.4
Santa Cruz	4	4	-	7.6	7.6	-
Yavapai	9	6	3	8.3	5.5	2.8
Yuma	19	11	8	9.7	5.6	4.1

* Per 1,000 Live Births

TABLE 3-3

INFANT MORTALITY RATES[1] FOR THE FIVE LEADING CAUSES OF DEATH[2] ARIZONA, 1980 - 1985

CAUSE OF DEATH	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	Percent Change 1984-1985
***Certain conditions in perinatal period**	6.0	4.8	3.5	3.6	3.4	3.4	0.0
Low birthweight/ short gestation	0.9	1.0	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	+12.5
Respiratory distress syndrome	1.2	1.0	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.8	+14.3
Other respiratory	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.9	0.5	-44.4
Intrauterine hypoxia or birth asphyxia	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	+50.0
Maternal complications	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	+100.0
Other perinatal condidtions	1.7	1.8	1.2	1.1	0.7	0.8	+14.3
Congenital anomalies	2.8	3.1	2.4	2.6	2.4	2.6	+8.3
Circulatory system	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.0
Respiratory system	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	+100.0
Central nervous system	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.0
Other congenital anomalies	0.9	1.1	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	-11.1
Sudden infant death syndrome	1.4	1.6	1.4	1.6	1.5	1.5	0.0
Accidents/adverse effects	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.4	+100.0
Pneumonia/influenza	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	-33.3
All causes	12.4	11.6	9.3	9.6	9.5	9.6	+1.0

[1] Infant mortality rates are presented per 1,000 live births.
[2] Leading causes are based on 1985 vital records.

Childhood Mortality

In 1985 an estimated 700,491 children between 1 to 14 years of age resided in Arizona, accounting for slightly over one-fifth of the state's total population. Death claimed the lives of 275 of these children, resulting in a total mortality rate of 39.2 per 100,000 children in 1985 (Table 3-5). Children died from all causes in 1985 at a rate 7.6 percent lower than the prior year's rate. With a single annual exception, total child mortality declined throughout the 1980s, with mortality at mid-decade 14.2 percent less than at the start of the decade.

Almost one-half of the children who died in 1985 did so in an accident. Save for a very small decrease of two percent between 1984 and 1985, the accidental mortality rate has registered no major drop since the earlier decrease in 1982 relative to 1980. Motor vehicle accidents consistently account for the greatest number of deaths among Arizona's children. In 1985 the vehicular death rate among children was 9.0 per 100,000 children, an 8.2 percent reduction from the previous year. However, this decline only partially offsets the 29 percent increase in motor vehicle deaths which occurred between 1983 and 1984.

Several differences were evident in mortality rates among children when compared by gender. The 1985 total mortality rate for boys was 1.7 times greater than for girls. Moreover, girls experienced an 18.3 percent decrease in death rate between 1984 and 1985, while total mortality for boys rose slightly in the same period. The difference in rate of death between boys and girls was even more pronounced for specific causes. Vehicular collisions, drowning, other types of accidents, and heart disease claimed the lives of at least two boys for every girl in 1985.

Girls were at higher risk of death than boys only from malignant neoplasms and pneumonia/influenza. The most striking change between 1984 and 1985 was the over two-fold increase in the cancer rate among female children. This large annual increase largely arose because the 1984 rate was aberrantly low relative to the rates recorded in the earlier years of the 1980s. The 1985 cancer death rate was well within the range observed throughout the 1980s.

Children living in rural Arizona are at higher risk of death than their urban counterparts (Table 3-6). In 1985 the total mortality rate among rural children was 18 percent greater than the rate among urban children, with 44.3 and 37.4 deaths/100,000 children, respectively. However, between 1984 and 1985 the rural death rate among children from all causes decreased 18.3 percent while urban children experienced almost no decline (1.3 percent) in their total mortality rate. Rural compared to urban children had higher rates of mortality from accidents of all types, malignant neoplasms, and diseases of the heart. No urban children died from heart disease in 1985 and the death rate due to congenital anomalies among rural children fell precipitously from 7.6 deaths/100,000 in 1984 (highest in the 1980s) to only one death from this cause in 1985. With three exceptions, Arizona children in both urban and rural areas had lower mortality rates from leading causes of death in 1985 than in the previous year. The urban mortality rate due to non-vehicular accidents or drowning increased 80.8 percent between 1984 and 1985. In 1985 the drowning and cancer rates among rural children were considerably higher than in 1984, rising by 111.1 and 55.6 percent, respectively. However, even higher annual mortality rates from each of these three causes of death were seen in other years of the 1980s prior to 1985.

Both genders contributed to the large one-year decline in total mortality among rural children. The total mortality rate among rural boys decreased 20.2 percent between 1984 and 1985 (Table 3-7), resulting in a 1985 mortality rate of 52.3 deaths/100,000 which was the lowest observed rate for this group in this decade. Although the 1985 death rate of rural girls was not the lowest reported since 1980, it was 14.0 percent lower than in the previous year. Urban female children also experienced a large decrease in their rate of mortality between 1984 and 1985 (24.8 percent). Moreover, urban girls died at a rate in 1985 which was the lowest in the 1980s and more than one-quarter beneath the 1980 rate. The mortality advantage male children in urban areas have over those in rural Arizona diminished substantially between 1984 and 1985. In one year, the mortality rate among rural boys declined one-fifth, while the likelihood of death among urban boys rose one-sixth.

TABLE 3-4

MORTALITY RATES[1] FOR THE FIVE LEADING CAUSES[2] OF DEATH AMONG CHILDREN (1-14 years) BY GENDER, ARIZONA, 1980 - 1985

GENDER/CAUSE	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	Percent Change 1984-1985
MALE							
Accidents	33.2	31.7	20.6	26.0	22.3	27.5	+23.3
Motor vehicle	16.1	10.8	8.0	11.0	11.6	12.9	+11.2
Drowning	6.9	10.1	5.5	7.2	4.1	6.2	+51.2
Other accidents	10.2	10.8	7.1	7.8	6.6	8.4	+27.3
Congenital anomalies	3.0	3.8	2.5	4.2	5.5	3.1	-43.6
Homicide	3.0	2.2	4.0	1.8	3.5	3.1	-11.4
Malignant neoplasms	4.3	4.1	5.2	3.9	4.6	2.5	-45.6
Diseases of heart	0.6	1.3	2.5	1.8	1.4	0.6	-57.1
All causes	56.2	56.6	46.5	48.7	48.3	49.6	+1.3
FEMALE							
Accidents	16.4	17.5	19.0	12.0	17.0	10.7	-37.1
Motor vehicle	8.2	7.6	6.8	4.1	7.9	4.9	-38.0
Drowning	3.4	4.3	4.8	4.1	5.8	2.9	-50.0
Other accidents	4.8	5.6	7.4	3.8	3.3	2.9	-12.1
Malignant neoplasms	3.1	4.3	5.5	4.1	1.8	4.4	+144.4
Congenital anomalies	2.0	3.0	4.8	5.0	4.8	2.3	-52.1
Homicide	1.7	1.0	2.6	1.2	2.7	1.7	-37.0
Pneumonia and influenza	1.7	0.0	3.1	1.2	1.2	0.6	-50.0
All causes	34.8	33.9	44.5	33.2	36.1	28.5	-18.3
TOTAL							
Accidents	24.9	24.6	19.8	19.0	19.7	19.3	-2.0
Motor vehicle	12.2	9.2	7.4	7.6	9.8	9.0	-8.2
Drowning	5.2	7.3	5.2	5.6	4.9	4.6	-6.1
Other accidents	7.5	8.1	7.2	5.8	5.0	5.7	+14.0
Malignant neoplasms	3.7	4.2	5.4	4.0	3.3	3.4	+3.0
Congenital anomalies	2.5	3.4	3.6	4.6	5.2	2.7	-48.1
Homicide	2.3	1.6	3.3	1.5	3.1	2.4	-22.6
Diseases of heart	1.0	1.0	1.6	1.4	1.0	0.4	-60.0
All causes	45.7	45.5	45.5	41.1	42.4	39.2	-7.6

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[1] Rates are presented per 100,000 population.

[2] Leading causes are based on 1985 vital records.

TABLE 3-5

MORTALITY RATES[1] FOR THE FIVE LEADING CAUSES[2] OF DEATH AMONG CHILDREN (1-14 years) IN URBAN AND RURAL AREAS[3], ARIZONA, 1980 - 1985

AREA/CAUSE	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	Percent Change 1984-1985
URBAN							
Accidents	22.5	24.4	19.1	16.6	17.7	17.4	-1.7
Motor vehicle	12.7	10.5	6.8	6.4	9.4	8.6	-8.5
Drowning	4.9	6.6	5.5	6.2	5.7	4.1	-28.1
Other accidents	4.9	7.3	6.8	4.0	2.6	4.7	+80.8
Congenital anomalies	2.6	3.9	3.5	3.8	4.3	3.5	-18.6
Malignant neoplasms	3.5	4.8	5.1	4.2	3.5	3.1	-11.4
Homicide	2.6	1.8	3.3	1.7	2.8	2.8	0.0
Infectious diseases	1.4	0.4	0.9	0.9	1.2	0.6	-50.0
All causes	43.5	45.7	41.2	36.3	37.9	37.4	-1.3
RURAL							
Accidents	30.9	25.5	21.6	25.7	24.9	23.9	-4.0
Motor vehicle	11.1	6.2	8.9	10.9	10.8	9.9	-8.3
Drowning	5.8	9.1	4.4	4.4	2.7	5.7	+111.1
Other accidents	14.0	10.2	8.3	10.4	11.4	8.3	-27.2
Malignant neoplasms	4.1	2.8	6.1	3.0	2.7	4.2	+55.6
Homicide	1.8	1.1	3.3	1.1	3.8	1.6	-57.9
Diseases of heart	1.8	0.6	3.9	1.6	2.7	1.6	-40.7
Congenital anomalies	2.3	2.3	3.9	6.6	7.6	0.5	-93.4
All causes	51.3	45.3	56.6	53.6	54.2	44.3	-18.3
STATEWIDE							
Accidents	24.9	24.6	19.8	19.0	19.7	19.3	-2.0
Motor vehicle	12.2	9.2	7.4	7.6	9.8	9.0	-8.2
Drowning	5.2	7.3	5.2	5.6	4.9	4.6	-6.1
Other accidents	7.5	8.1	7.2	5.8	5.0	5.7	+14.0
Malignant neoplasms	3.7	4.2	5.4	4.0	3.3	3.4	+3.0
Congenital anomalies	2.5	3.4	3.6	4.6	5.2	2.7	-48.1
Homicide	2.3	1.6	3.3	1.5	3.1	2.4	-22.6
Diseases of heart	1.0	1.0	1.6	1.4	1.0	0.4	-60.0
All causes	45.7	45.5	45.5	41.1	42.4	39.2	-7.6

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[1] Rates are presented per 100,000 population.

[2] Leading causes are based on 1985 vital records.

[3] Maricopa and Pima Counties comprise Arizona's urban areas while the remaining counties represent rural areas.

TABLE 3-6

MORTALITY RATES [1] AMONG CHILDREN (1-14 years) BY GENDER IN URBAN AND RURAL AREAS,[2] ARIZONA, 1980 - 1985

AREA/GENDER	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	Percent Change 1984-1985
URBAN							
Male	51.6	56.7	42.0	43.5	41.7	48.6	+16.6
Female	35.0	34.1	40.3	28.7	33.9	25.5	-24.8
Total	43.5	45.7	41.2	36.3	37.9	37.4	-1.3
RURAL							
Male	67.8	56.4	57.4	61.9	65.5	52.3	-20.2
Female	34.4	33.7	55.8	44.8	42.3	36.4	-14.0
Total	51.3	45.3	56.6	53.6	54.2	44.3	-18.3
STATEWIDE							
Male	56.2	56.6	46.5	48.7	48.3	49.6	+2.7
Female	34.8	33.9	44.5	33.2	36.1	28.5	-21.0
Total	45.7	45.5	45.5	41.1	42.4	39.2	-7.6

[1] Rates are presented per 100,000 population.

[2] Maricopa and Pima Counties comprise Arizona's urban areas while the remaining counties represent rural areas.

Adolescent Mortality

Adolescents or teenagers include those individuals from 15 to 19 years of age and represent an important developmental transitional period between childhood and adulthood. In 1985 an estimated 236,332 adolescents resided in Arizona. This age group comprised 7.4 percent of the state's population and after their gradual decline in size between 1980 and 1984 their numbers are expected to increase annually throughout the remainder of this decade. Unfortunately, their total mortality rate also is on an upward trend. Total mortality for adolescents in 1985 was 2.7 percent higher than the previous year and 19.3 percent higher than in 1983 (Table 3-8). 1983 marked the end of a steady annual five to ten percent decline in mortality for teenagers.

Accidents, the leading cause of death among adolescents, has continually accounted for well over one-half of all teenage deaths. Motor vehicle collisions, alone, represent no less than 40.6 percent of total adolescent mortality in any year of the 1980s. Although the 1985 rate of vehicular deaths was 5.4 percent less than in 1984, both years had higher rates than any prior year in this decade. Moreover, the rate of adolescent mortality due to motor vehicle crashes in the last two-year period was dismayingly close to the 1970 rate of 54.7 deaths/100,000 adolescents. In 1985 Arizona adolescents died from cancer, heart disease and by their own hand at rates not observed previously in the 1980s. Compared to 1980, in 1985 suicide and cancer claimed adolescent's lives at a rate almost 30 percent higher and heart disease at a rate nearly 90 percent higher. On the more positive side, between 1984 and 1985 the mortality rate due to non-vehicular accidents declined 13.9 percent and was the lowest rate reported in this decade. A decline in the rate at which teenagers were murdered in Arizona also occurred. In 1985 the homicide mortality rate was 31 percent lower than in 1984 with 8.0 and 11.6 deaths/100,000 adolescents, respectively.

The probability of a teenage death in 1985 was nearly twice as high among males as females. In fact, except for heart disease, an adolescent male was more likely to lose his life to any of the leading causes of teenage death than was his female counterpart. Throughout the 1980s, teenage girls generally succumbed less than teenage boys to diseases of the heart. However, between 1984 and 1985 female adolescents experienced almost a four-fold increase in heart disease mortality, which made their 1985 rate exceed the second highest rate in the 1980s by 36 percent.

The largest gender differential in 1985 was in suicide mortality and the annual rate for both genders increased by over one-third. For every teenage girl that took her own life, three teenage boys self-annihilated. The only leading cause of death other than suicide that increased among male adolescents between 1984 and 1985 was cancer. On the other hand, with the exception of homicide, each of the leading causes of death among female adolescents increased by a minimum of 39 percent, greatly narrowing the gender gap.

Adolescents that resided in the rural counties of Arizona in 1985 had a total mortality rate that was over one-quarter greater than the rate among urban adolescents with 130.4 and 103.3 deaths/100,000 adolescents, respectively (Table 3-9). However, the mortality advantage of living in Maricopa or Pima Counties in 1984 was diminished, due to a 5.5 percent annual increase in the urban rate and a 3.0 percent decline in the rural rate. In fact, the 1985 urban adolescent total mortality rate showed no improvement over the 1980 rate, while the rural adolescent total mortality rate did.

Among the leading causes of death, the mortality rates for rural teenagers exceeded their urban counterparts in all but suicide. In 1984 the rate of self-annihilation among urban and rural adolescents was similar and in only one prior year of the 1980s did the urban rate exceed the rural suicide rate. However, between 1984 and 1985 the suicide rate among rural teenagers decreased 58.3 percent and went from second to fourth in the rank order of their leading causes of death. In striking contrast, in the same period the teenage suicide rate in Maricopa and Pima Counties rose 78.7 percent to 21.8 deaths/100,000 adolescents, far surpassing any previous rate seen in this or the prior decade.

Accidents, particularly those involving motor vehicles, accounted for the widest urban-rural mortality gap among the leading causes of teenage death. If urban adolescents had died from vehicular accidents at the rate of rural adolescents in 1985, 35 percent more traffic fatalities would have occurred or an additional 29 teenagers would have lost their life.

The most alarming increase in teenage mortality between 1984 and 1985 occurred in the cancer rate among rural adolescents. The cancer rate among rural teenagers prior to 1985 had been relatively stable and annually at least nine percent less than their urban counterparts. Almost a quadrupling of the rate between 1984 and 1985 shifted cancer from the sixth to the second leading cause of death among rural adolescents. This reordering displaced congenital anomalies from the top five causes of death among rural teenagers for the first time this decade. Moreover, there was a 53 percent reduction in the mortality rate due to congenital anomalies among rural teenagers. While in 1984 the congenital anomalies death rate in rural Arizona was three times greater than in urban areas, it was only one-third greater in 1985.

Regional differences in male and female mortality rates paralleled the differences seen in adolescent mortality rates by urban and rural areas (Table 3-10). In 1985 both rural male and female adolescents succumbed to death more often than their urban counterparts by 30 and 21 percent respectively. Female teenagers in both regions experienced an increase in their total mortality rate, while at the same time the rate of total mortality among urban and rural males declined. For urban females, 1985 was the largest total mortality rate observed in any year of this decade. A large annual increase in total mortality (71.3 percent) among rural females was primarily a result of a low rate in 1984, even though the 1985 rate was the second highest rate in the 1980s. The 1984 rate of 49.8 deaths/100,000 rural female adolescents was their lowest total mortality rate in this decade and, in fact, the only year in which their total mortality rate was lower noticeably than urban females.

TABLE 3-7

MORTALITY RATES[1] FOR THE FIVE LEADING CAUSES[2] OF DEATH AMONG ADOLESCENTS (15-19 years) BY GENDER, ARIZONA, 1980 - 1985

GENDER/CAUSE	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	Percent Change 1984-1985
MALE							
Accidents	100.6	105.5	77.0	72.7	101.6	78.6	-22.6
Motor vehicle	68.6	70.9	53.8	56.6	84.5	66.8	-21.0
Other accidents	32.0	34.6	23.2	16.1	17.1	11.8	-31.0
Suicide	23.4	18.5	20.7	21.1	17.9	26.2	+46.4
Malignant neoplasms	3.9	8.9	4.1	5.9	6.0	10.2	+70.0
Homicide	23.4	9.7	14.1	12.7	15.4	9.3	-39.6
Diseases of heart	1.6	4.0	1.6	1.7	2.6	2.5	-3.8
All causes	170.7	164.2	130.7	130.1	161.4	146.4	-9.3
FEMALE							
Accidents	28.2	33.2	29.6	30.1	29.4	44.0	+49.7
Motor vehicle	23.4	28.2	25.4	26.7	25.1	37.2	+48.2
Other accidents	4.8	5.0	4.2	3.4	4.3	6.8	+58.1
Suicide	3.2	4.1	9.3	7.7	6.1	8.5	+39.3
Homicide	3.2	3.3	6.8	3.4	7.8	6.8	-12.8
Malignant neoplasms	7.3	2.5	2.5	1.7	1.7	4.2	+147.1
Diseases of heart	1.6	0.8	2.5	0.9	0.9	3.4	+277.8
All causes	56.6	51.4	64.3	54.2	52.8	74.5	+41.1
TOTAL							
Accidents	65.0	69.9	53.5	51.6	65.8	61.3	-6.8
Motor vehicle	46.4	49.9	39.7	41.8	55.0	52.0	-5.4
Other accidents	18.6	20.0	13.8	9.8	10.8	9.3	-13.9
Suicide	13.5	11.4	15.1	14.5	12.0	17.3	+44.2
Homicide	13.5	6.5	10.5	8.1	11.6	8.0	-31.0
Malignant neoplasms	5.6	5.7	3.4	3.8	3.9	7.2	+84.6
Diseases of heart	1.6	2.4	2.1	1.3	1.7	3.0	+76.5
All causes	114.7	108.7	97.9	92.5	107.5	110.4	+2.7

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[1] Rates are presented per 100,000 population.

[2] Leading causes are based on 1985 vital records.

TABLE 3-8

MORTALITY RATES[1] FOR THE FIVE LEADING CAUSES[2] OF DEATH AMONG ADOLESCENTS (15-19 years) IN URBAN AND RURAL AREAS[3], ARIZONA, 1980 - 1985

AREA/CAUSE	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	Percent Change 1984-1985
URBAN							
Accidents	56.9	68.7	45.5	43.6	56.0	56.8	+1.4
Motor vehicle	40.8	49.9	37.0	36.1	48.4	47.6	-1.6
Other accidents	16.1	18.8	8.5	7.5	7.6	9.2	+21.0
Suicide	12.4	10.0	16.0	12.8	12.2	21.8	+78.7
Homicide	11.3	7.2	9.7	7.5	11.7	6.3	-46.2
Malignant neoplasms	6.4	6.1	3.4	4.1	4.1	4.0	-2.4
Diseases of heart	1.6	2.8	1.7	1.2	1.8	2.9	+61.1
All causes	102.6	105.9	87.1	77.9	97.9	103.3	+5.5
RURAL							
Accidents	88.0	73.0	75.5	73.4	93.5	74.0	-20.9
Motor vehicle	62.2	49.7	47.2	57.4	73.8	64.4	-12.7
Other accidents	25.8	23.3	28.3	16.0	19.7	9.6	-51.3
Malignant neoplasms	3.0	4.6	3.1	3.2	3.3	16.1	+387.9
Homicide	19.7	4.7	12.6	9.6	11.5	12.9	+12.2
Suicide	16.7	15.5	12.6	19.2	11.5	4.8	-58.3
Diseases of heart	1.5	1.5	3.2	1.6	1.6	3.2	+100.0
All causes	148.6	108.7	127.5	132.5	134.4	130.4	-3.0
STATEWIDE							
Accidents	65.0	69.9	53.5	51.6	65.8	61.3	-6.8
Motor vehicle	46.4	49.9	39.7	41.8	55.0	52.0	-5.4
Other accidents	18.6	20.0	13.8	9.8	10.8	9.3	-13.9
Suicide	13.5	11.4	15.1	14.5	12.0	17.3	+44.2
Homicide	13.5	6.5	10.5	8.1	11.6	8.0	-31.0
Malignant neoplasms	5.6	5.7	3.4	3.8	3.9	7.2	+84.6
Diseases of heart	1.6	2.4	2.1	1.3	1.7	3.0	+76.5
All causes	114.7	108.7	97.9	92.5	107.5	110.4	+2.7

[1] Rates are presented per 100,000 population.

[2] Leading causes are based on 1985 vital records.

[3] Maricopa and Pima Counties comprise Arizona's urban areas while the remaining counties represent rural areas.

TABLE 3-9

MORTALITY RATES [1] AMONG ADOLESCENTS (15-19 years) BY GENDER IN URBAN AND RURAL AREAS[2], ARIZONA, 1980 - 1985

AREA/GENDER	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	Percent Change 1984-1985
URBAN							
Male	147.0	158.6	115.0	117.5	141.2	135.7	-3.9
Female	56.8	51.7	58.7	36.6	53.9	70.5	+30.8
Total	102.6	105.9	87.1	77.9	97.9	103.3	+5.5
RURAL							
Male	237.3	180.0	174.0	164.9	218.0	177.1	-18.8
Female	55.8	50.6	79.8	99.6	49.8	85.3	+71.3
Total	148.6	108.7	127.5	132.5	134.4	130.4	-3.0
STATEWIDE							
Male	170.7	164.2	130.7	130.1	161.4	146.4	-9.3
Female	56.6	51.4	64.3	54.2	52.8	74.5	+41.1
Total	114.7	108.7	97.9	92.5	107.5	110.4	+2.7

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[1] Rates are presented per 100,000 population.

[2] Maricopa and Pima Counties comprise Arizona's urban areas while the remaining counties represent rural areas.

Mortality of Young Adults

Almost four out of ten residents of Arizona were young adults, 20 to 44 years of age, in 1985. These 1.24 million people comprised a somewhat larger proportion of the population at mid-decade than the start of the decade, having grown by 5.7 percent.

Virtually no change in total mortality rates occurred between 1984 and 1985 for these young adults. The rank-order of the top three causes of death - accidents, suicide, and cancer - was identical in the two years (Table 3-11). However, while the suicide mortality rate remained stable over the year, both the accident and cancer mortality rates showed small declines (2.3 percent, and 4.3 percent, respectively). Homicide deaths in 1985 fell 3.9 percent to the lowest rate of any year in the last two decades. In contrast, heart disease death rates rose 10.2 percent, and replaced homicide as the fourth leading cause of death for the first time since 1980.

Decreasing homicide mortality was restricted to males while females showed a substantial increase (24.5 percent). The reverse pattern of change between 1984 and 1985 occurred for cancer mortality, with female mortality falling 16.7 percent and the male cancer death rate increasing 10.4 percent. For the first time in this decade, the cancer mortality rates were nearly equal for men and women in 1985. However, while cancer has been the first or second leading cause of death for young adult women, previously it had and still has less proportional importance as a cause of death for men. Accidents remained the paramount killer of young adult males in 1985 as it was in every other year. Motor vehicle death rates for men again increased in 1985, adding to the rise seen in 1984. An identical increase was seen in the female mortality rate from motor vehicle accidents. However, unlike young adult males, all types of accident mortality increased for females in 1985, and vehicular fatalities still accounted for three-fourths of all accidental female deaths.

Young adults residing in rural areas in Arizona in 1985 had a total mortality rate that was almost fifty percent greater than the rate for their urban counterparts (Table 3-12) and almost equal to the rate of the latter at the beginning of the 1970s. If the urban mortality rate were identical with the rural one, 620 more young adults would have died in 1985 in Maricopa and Pima counties. None of the death rates for the five leading causes of death was higher in 1985 for urban than rural young adults. Unlike 1984, even the suicide mortality rate was higher in rural regions of the state and had increased almost one-third over the year. However, the death rates of rural young adults from cancer and homicide significantly decreased in 1985 (16.0 percent, and 31.9 percent, respectively), and now almost equalled to the rates of death from these two causes in the urban regions.

Total mortality improved for both males and females in urban areas but worsened for their respective counterparts in rural regions between 1984 and 1985. The mortality disadvantage of rural compared to urban young adults was particularly striking in 1985 for accidental fatalities. The rural mortality rate was twice as large as the corresponding urban rate of young adults, and the non-motor vehicle accident death rate was almost three times greater than the rate due to this cause in urban regions.

However, gender differences still remained more significant in explaining the differences in mortality from all causes than the region of residence (Table 3-13). Examination of urban and rural mortality rates within gender reveals a mortality ratio of approximately 253 male deaths for every 100 female deaths in urban areas, and 266 male deaths for every 100 females that died in rural regions. For every 100 urban young adult females that died in 1985, 140 rural young adult females, 250 urban young adult males, and 380 rural young adult males died. The relative standing of the four gender by region groups has been consistent throughout the 1980s with rural young adult males always least advantaged.

TABLE 3-10

MORTALITY RATES[1] FOR THE FIVE LEADING CAUSES[2] OF DEATH AMONG YOUNG ADULTS (20-44 years) BY GENDER, ARIZONA, 1980 - 1985

GENDER/CAUSE	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	Percent Change 1984-1985
MALE							
Accidents	97.3	94.1	79.0	69.5	83.3	80.5	-3.4
Motor vehicle	66.8	66.1	48.4	45.6	54.1	55.5	+2.6
Other accidents	30.5	28.0	31.0	23.9	29.2	25.0	-14.4
Suicide	35.9	34.5	35.1	33.6	35.9	34.5	-3.9
Diseases of heart	18.8	22.0	20.7	17.8	16.8	19.7	+17.3
Homicide	23.8	24.4	23.2	22.5	20.6	18.4	-10.7
Malignant neoplasms	16.0	15.6	18.4	17.8	16.1	17.8	+10.4
All causes	238.0	236.7	215.9	205.3	216.2	219.0	+1.3
FEMALE							
Accidents	27.2	23.7	21.7	19.4	20.5	21.1	+2.9
Motor vehicle	20.8	18.6	14.8	13.6	15.4	15.8	+2.6
Other accidents	4.4	5.1	6.9	5.8	5.1	5.3	+3.9
Malignant neoplasms	24.6	17.8	16.1	24.3	21.0	17.5	-16.7
Suicide	9.8	11.1	10.2	12.0	7.4	8.8	+18.9
Diseases of heart	8.4	9.4	6.4	7.2	6.7	6.1	-9.0
Homicide	8.6	7.9	4.6	4.9	4.9	6.1	+24.5
All causes	113.2	98.0	86.7	94.9	88.9	85.5	-3.8
TOTAL							
Accidents	61.3	59.2	50.7	44.6	52.2	51.0	-2.3
Motor vehicle	43.8	42.6	31.7	29.7	34.9	35.8	+2.6
Other accidents	17.5	16.6	19.0	14.9	17.2	15.2	-11.6
Suicide	22.9	22.9	22.8	22.9	21.8	21.8	0.0
Malignant neoplasms	20.3	16.8	17.2	21.0	18.5	17.7	-4.3
Diseases of heart	13.6	15.8	13.6	12.6	11.8	13.0	+10.2
Homicide	16.2	16.2	14.0	13.8	12.8	12.3	-3.9
All causes	175.8	168.3	151.7	150.5	153.2	152.7	-0.3

[1] Rates are presented per 100,000 population.

[2] Leading causes are based on 1985 vital records.

TABLE 3-11

MORTALITY RATES[1] FOR THE FIVE LEADING CAUSES[2] OF DEATH AMONG YOUNG ADULTS (20-44 years) IN URBAN AND RURAL AREAS[3], ARIZONA, 1980 - 1985

AREA/CAUSE	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	Percent Change 1984-1985
URBAN							
Accidents	52.6	49.5	39.0	37.3	46.0	41.0	-10.9
Motor vehicle	39.3	35.8	25.7	25.1	31.2	30.2	-3.2
Other accidents	13.3	13.7	13.3	12.2	14.8	10.8	-27.0
Suicide	22.2	23.6	22.2	22.5	22.6	20.9	-7.5
Malignant neoplasms	22.3	16.4	17.9	20.9	17.8	17.6	-1.2
Homicide	15.7	15.3	13.7	14.2	11.3	12.3	+8.8
Diseases of heart	13.0	14.3	12.2	10.7	10.8	11.9	+10.2
All causes	164.1	150.8	133.5	136.6	142.2	138.6	-2.5
RURAL							
Accidents	90.8	92.2	90.9	70.3	74.6	86.5	+16.0
Motor vehicle	59.1	65.6	52.3	45.9	48.3	55.6	+15.1
Other accidents	31.7	26.6	38.6	24.4	26.3	30.9	+17.5
Suicide	25.2	20.8	24.5	24.4	18.9	24.7	+30.7
Malignant neoplasms	13.5	18.3	14.9	21.6	21.2	17.8	-16.0
Diseases of heart	15.6	20.8	18.5	19.2	15.4	16.7	+8.4
Homicide	17.8	19.5	14.3	12.6	18.2	12.4	-31.9
All causes	215.3	227.5	214.4	199.0	192.8	202.4	+5.0
STATEWIDE							
Accidents	61.3	59.2	50.7	44.6	52.2	51.0	-2.3
Motor vehicle	43.8	42.6	31.7	29.7	34.9	35.8	+2.6
Other accidents	17.5	16.6	19.0	14.9	17.2	15.2	-11.6
Suicide	22.9	22.9	22.8	22.9	21.8	21.8	0.0
Malignant neoplasms	20.3	16.8	17.2	21.0	18.5	17.7	-4.3
Diseases of heart	13.6	15.8	13.6	12.6	11.8	13.0	+10.2
Homicide	16.2	16.2	14.0	13.8	12.8	12.3	-3.9
All causes	175.8	168.3	151.7	150.5	153.2	152.7	-0.3

[1] Rates are presented per 100,000 population.

[2] Leading causes are based on 1985 vital records.

[3] Maricopa and Pima Counties comprise Arizona's urban areas while the remaining counties represent rural areas.

TABLE 3-12

MORTALITY RATES [1] AMONG YOUNG ADULTS (20-44 years) BY GENDER IN URBAN AND RURAL AREAS[2], ARIZONA, 1980 - 1985

AREA/GENDER	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	Percent Change 1984-1985
URBAN							
Male	220.3	209.7	186.5	178.5	199.2	197.8	-0.7
Female	107.7	91.5	79.8	94.1	84.2	78.2	-7.1
Total	164.1	150.8	133.5	136.6	142.2	138.6	-2.5
RURAL							
Male	297.1	328.0	316.4	298.8	278.4	295.6	+6.2
Female	131.8	125.0	110.5	97.4	105.9	110.9	+4.7
Total	215.3	227.5	214.4	199.0	192.8	202.4	+5.0
STATEWIDE							
Male	238.0	236.7	215.9	205.3	216.2	219.0	+1.3
Female	113.2	98.0	86.7	94.9	88.9	85.5	-3.8
Total	175.8	168.3	151.7	150.5	153.2	152.7	-0.3

[1] Rates are presented per 100,000 population.

[2] Maricopa and Pima Counties comprise Arizona's urban areas while the remaining counties represent rural areas.

Mortality of Middle-Aged Adults

The middle-aged adult population (45-64 years of age) increased by nearly 50,000 people between 1985 and 1980. However, at mid-decade, adults in these mid-years comprised a smaller fraction of the population than they did in 1980, with percents of 17.5 and 18.6 respectively. Their proportional representation in the population is projected to decline further, albeit slightly, by 1990.

Total mortality rates among middle-aged adults (those 45 to 64 years old) decreased minimally between 1985 and 1984 (Table 3-14). The decline in rates from 1980 to 1985 (7.3 percent) reflects a rather moderate improvement in survival in this age group through the decade. The five leading causes of death and their rank order for persons in the middle adulthood years were identical in 1980 and 1985. Cancer, diseases of the heart, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), accidents and cerebrovascular diseases accounted for three-fourth of all deaths among middle-aged adults in 1985 as they did at the beginning of this decade.

Mortality from only one of the five leading causes of death was higher in 1985 than in 1980. For the fourth year in succession, death rates from malignant neoplasms rose in 1985 by a relatively small amount (3.4 percent) but continued the worsening trend seen since 1982. Among the remaining four top causes of death, the vehicular accidental death rate and mortality from cerebrovascular diseases showed the most substantial declines between 1980 and 1985 (25.0, and 23.4 percent, respectively). The decreases in death rates from chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (16.2 percent) and from diseases of the heart (13.0 percent) for middle-aged adults were less impressive but still significant in the same time interval.

Considerable gender differences mark the risk of death in the middle adulthood years. Alcoholism, constantly occupying the fifth rank as a cause of death for men, has not been, and is not, among the five leading causes of death for women. The male mortality rate from diseases of the heart exceeded their cancer death rate by one-fourth in 1985, a narrowing of the differential noted in 1980 of 39.0 percent. The reverse pattern between heart disease and cancer is seen for middle-aged females. While in 1980 middle-aged women were 1.8 times more likely to die from cancer than heart disease, this ratio rose by 1985 to 220 female deaths from cancer for every 100 female deaths from diseases of the heart.

Accidents occupied the third rank among the five leading causes of death for men, while COPD held third rank for women. The underlying causes for female accidental deaths dramatically changed in 1985. Their mortality rate from non-vehicular accidents rose by over three-fourths in one year and almost counterbalanced the simultaneously declining motor vehicle death rate.

The mortality experience of men and women in middle adulthood from chronic obstructive pulmonary disease was strikingly different. COPD in 1985 accounted for 1.4 times more female deaths per 100,000 population than in 1980 and 2.2 times more than in 1970. The reverse pattern was seen for men, with the COPD death rate dropping by 70 percent between 1980 and 1985.

Cerebrovascular disease was the fourth major cause of death for women, but was not one of the five leading causes of death for men. However, throughout this decade, women's rate of death from stroke in this age range was below the death rate of men from alcoholism. Moreover, since 1980 women of this age died at a one-third lower rate from cerebrovascular disease while the male death rate from alcoholism declined a mere 10 percent in the 6-year period.

While the total mortality rate among middle-aged males declined by 13.0 percent from 1980 to 1985, their female counterparts experienced a decline of only 2.0 percent. Striking differences were also seen in the mortality experience of residents of rural and urban regions of the State (Table 3-15). The urban total mortality rate dropped by 8.6 percent between 1980 and 1985 but rural mortality by a minute 3.1 percent. In addition, 1985 was the only year in this decade in which the rural mortality rate was lower than its 1980 rate. In contrast, every year in the decade recorded a lower urban mortality rate than its 1980 rate. Rural mortality in 1985 was virtually indistinguishable from urban mortality in 1980.

Cancer death rates surpassed heart disease death rates among middle-aged rural residents for the first time in this decade in 1985 - the pattern typically seen for urban residents throughout the decade. Accidents have not and still are not one of the five leading cause of death for urban as compared to rural residents. The death rate of rural residents from accidents in 1985 was equal to urban residents' death rate from alcoholism and cerebrovascular disease combined. Rural middle-aged adults died accidentally at a rate so high that it rendered accidents the fourth leading cause of death for this age group.

Unlike the mortality rates of urban and rural males and urban females, rural female mortality increased by 11.5 percent from 1980 to 1985 (Table 3-10). In fact, rural female mortality was higher than in 1980 in every year of this decade save one. However, the very sharp increase in total mortality of rural middle-aged females seen in 1984 was not maintained in 1985 but instead dropped by 4.4 percent. Nonetheless, rural females died in 1985 at a rate higher than their own and the urban female rates in 1980. This mortality disadvantage at mid-decade compared to the start of the decade was not seen for the other gender and regional groups. As in all other years, rural males had the highest mortality rate in 1985 but showed the largest decline from 1984.

TABLE 3-13

MORTALITY RATES[1] FOR THE FIVE LEADING CAUSES[2] OF DEATH AMONG MIDDLE ADULTS (45-64 years) BY GENDER, ARIZONA, 1980 - 1985

GENDER/CAUSE	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	Percent Change 1984-1985
MALE							
Diseases of heart	433.8	433.0	434.1	406.7	401.2	375.5	-6.4
Malignant neoplasms	310.4	308.2	308.0	295.7	296.2	302.8	+2.2
Accidents	75.6	75.0	63.4	60.0	55.2	53.0	-4.0
Motor vehicle	39.0	41.4	31.9	26.3	31.8	31.5	-0.9
Other accidents	36.6	33.6	31.5	33.7	23.4	21.5	-8.1
Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease	74.4	71.8	52.7	50.6	52.9	46.7	-11.7
Alcoholism	48.6	50.7	43.9	41.2	44.4	43.8	-1.4
All causes	1215.4	1199.8	1160.2	1094.6	1117.0	1081.9	-3.1
FEMALE							
Malignant neoplasms	261.9	238.1	244.0	256.7	260.5	272.6	+4.6
Diseases of heart	142.9	136.8	141.7	136.6	140.1	122.8	-12.4
Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease	26.1	29.7	25.4	29.8	26.1	35.7	+36.8
Cerebrovascular diseases	38.0	26.4	23.9	28.3	28.9	25.4	-12.1
Accidents	25.0	21.7	22.9	23.7	20.5	21.9	+6.8
Motor vehicle	14.9	14.7	12.7	12.9	14.5	11.3	-22.1
Other accidents	10.1	7.0	10.2	10.8	6.0	10.6	+76.7
All causes	651.7	597.7	612.2	625.6	643.8	638.5	-0.8
TOTAL							
Malignant neoplasms	284.8	271.4	274.4	275.3	277.6	287.1	+3.4
Diseases of heart	280.5	277.6	280.9	265.6	265.3	244.1	-8.0
Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease	48.9	49.7	38.4	39.7	39.0	41.0	+5.1
Accidents	48.9	47.0	42.1	41.0	37.1	36.7	-1.1
Motor vehicle	26.3	27.4	21.8	19.3	22.8	20.8	-8.8
Other accidents	22.6	19.6	20.3	21.7	14.3	15.9	+11.2
Cerebrovascular diseases	37.7	32.7	27.0	29.2	31.8	28.9	-9.1
All causes	918.4	883.7	873.1	849.6	870.7	851.5	-2.2

[1] Rates are presented per 100,000 population.

[2] Leading causes are based on 1985 vital records.

TABLE 3-14

MORTALITY RATES[1] FOR THE
FIVE LEADING CAUSES[2] OF DEATH AMONG
MIDDLE ADULTS (45-64 years) BY URBAN AND RURAL AREAS[3],
ARIZONA, 1980 - 1985

AREA/CAUSE	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	Percent Change 1984-1985
URBAN							
Malignant neoplasms	301.2	271.7	272.9	281.5	273.7	290.5	+6.1
Diseases of heart	279.5	274.5	273.9	248.8	251.9	240.9	-4.4
Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease	51.8	51.1	39.0	42.4	38.8	43.4	+11.9
Alcoholism	31.6	32.2	31.7	27.7	30.9	29.8	-3.6
Cerebrovascular diseases	37.6	28.6	26.9	26.1	29.7	29.8	+0.3
All causes	913.7	862.8	853.8	815.9	836.9	835.0	-0.2
RURAL							
Diseases of heart	283.6	287.0	302.4	317.9	307.9	254.3	-17.4
Malignant neoplasms	235.3	270.5	279.2	256.8	290.2	276.5	-4.7
Accidents	76.8	63.4	60.5	66.1	50.1	58.4	+16.6
Motor vehicle	41.2	39.9	32.6	31.5	28.5	31.8	+11.6
Other accidents	35.6	23.5	27.9	34.6	21.6	26.6	+23.2
Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease	40.4	45.4	36.4	31.6	39.3	33.3	-15.3
Cerebrovascular diseases	38.0	45.4	27.1	38.2	38.5	25.9	-32.7
All causes	932.4	947.6	933.7	954.5	978.4	903.3	-7.7
STATEWIDE							
Malignant neoplasms	284.8	271.4	274.4	275.3	277.6	287.1	+3.4
Diseases of heart	280.5	277.6	280.9	265.6	265.3	244.1	-8.0
Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease	48.9	49.7	38.4	39.7	39.0	41.0	+5.1
Accidents	48.9	47.0	42.1	41.0	37.1	36.7	-1.1
Motor vehicle	26.3	27.4	21.8	19.3	22.8	20.8	-8.8
Other accidents	22.6	19.6	20.3	21.7	14.3	15.9	+11.2
Cerebrovascular diseases	37.7	32.7	27.0	29.2	31.8	28.9	-9.1
All causes	918.4	883.7	873.1	849.6	870.7	851.5	-2.2

[1] Rates are presented per 100,000 population.

[2] Leading causes are based on 1985 vital records.

[3] Maricopa and Pima Counties comprise Arizona's urban areas while the remaining counties represent rural areas.

TABLE 3-15
MORTALITY RATES[1] AMONG MIDDLE ADULTS (45-64 years) BY GENDER IN URBAN AND RURAL AREAS[2]
ARIZONA, 1980 - 1985

AREA/GENDER	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	Percent Change 1984-1985
URBAN							
Male	1193.1	1158.1	1131.9	1036.9	1070.6	1062.3	-0.8
Female	666.0	598.3	602.5	615.1	622.5	625.1	+0.4
Total	913.7	862.8	853.8	815.9	836.9	835.0	-0.2
RURAL							
Male	1281.1	1324.6	1246.0	1271.7	1264.0	1143.5	-9.5
Female	610.5	595.7	642.7	658.9	712.3	680.8	-4.4
Total	932.4	947.6	933.7	954.5	978.4	903.3	-7.7
STATEWIDE							
Male	1215.4	1199.8	1160.2	1094.6	1117.0	1081.9	-3.1
Female	651.7	597.7	612.2	625.6	643.8	638.5	-0.8
Total	918.4	883.7	873.1	849.6	870.7	851.5	-2.2

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[1] Rates are presented per 100,000 population.

[2] Maricopa and Pima Counties comprise Arizona's urban areas while the remaining counties represent rural areas.

Elderly Mortality

Nearly 400,000 persons 65 years or older resided in Arizona in 1985, an increase of one-quarter in their numbers since 1980. The elderly comprised a larger fraction of the population at mid - decade compared to its start, with percents of 12.2 and 11.3 respectively. The growth of the senior population is projected to continue at the same rate between 1985 and 1990 so that almost one-half million elderly persons will reside in Arizona at the beginning of the next decade.

The total mortality rate among the elderly decreased by 3.1 percent since 1980 to 1985 (Table 3-17). This decline was attributable mainly to a drop of 8.5 percent in the mortality rate from heart disease, the leading cause of death among the elderly. A smaller contributor to the decline in total mortality was the decrease of about one-sixth in the death rate from stroke, the third leading cause of death throughout this period. These declines in cause-specific mortality rates were counterbalanced by about a 6.0 percent increase in mortality rates from cancer, consistently the second top cause of death, as well as by slightly increased mortality rates from COPD and influenza/pneumonia, the fourth and fifth leading causes of death, respectively.

The mortality rates for elderly men declined by 4.2 percent from 1980 to 1985, whereas elderly women recorded a decline of only 1.0 percent during the same time period. However, elderly males died at a rate about 50 percent higher than the rate for elderly females. In particular, elderly men in 1985 were 2.2 times more likely to die from COPD than elderly women. While this difference between the genders in COPD death rates was large, it had diminished considerably from the 3 to 1 male to female ratio seen in 1980 and the 4.5 to 1 ratio in 1970. The convergence of the genders was due to a fairly steady rate of COPD deaths among elderly men accompanied by more than a tripling (351.0 percent) in the rate of death due to COPD among elderly women between 1970 and 1985.

The five leading causes of death and their rank order were identical for elderly men in 1985 and 1980: heart disease, cancer, COPD, stroke, and influenza/pneumonia. These causes accounted for eight out of ten deaths among the elderly of either gender. However, the rank order of these causes of death for elderly women varied between 1980 and 1985. Due to the sharp increase in female mortality from COPD, it was in 1985 the fourth leading cause of death, whereas it occupied fifth place in 1980.

Elderly persons residing in rural areas had a considerable mortality advantage (11 percent) over their urban peers in 1984, but this advantage dropped in 1985 to levels more typical of the other years in this decade (2 percent) (Table 3-18). Moreover, while 1984 recorded the highest death rate for urban seniors, 1985 recorded the lowest in the decade. Since 1983, compared to the urban elderly, the rural elderly had not only a lower total mortality rate but also lower death rates from each of the five leading causes of death.

The mortality advantage of the rural relative to the urban elderly applied across genders in 1985 as it did in every year of this decade except for a slight divergence in 1982. Both elderly men and women in rural regions died at slightly lower rates (4.8 percent, and 3.6 percent, correspondingly) than their peers living in urban regions (Table 3-19). Among the age groups examined in this report, the elderly are the only group in which rural males have lower total mortality than urban males.

TABLE 3-16

MORTALITY RATES[1] FOR THE FIVE LEADING CAUSES [2] OF DEATH AMONG ELDERLY (65 years and older) BY GENDER, ARIZONA, 1980 - 1985

GENDER/CAUSE	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	Percent Change 1984-1985
MALE							
Diseases of heart	2188.5	2086.4	2097.1	2059.3	2017.3	1937.6	-4.0
Malignant neoplasms	1181.3	1186.7	1205.0	1224.7	1256.2	1237.0	-1.5
Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease	416.8	358.8	393.8	379.4	403.6	392.4	-2.8
Cerebrovascular disease	374.2	341.2	343.2	358.0	368.7	346.7	-6.0
Pneumonia and influenza	202.2	191.3	185.4	169.9	218.0	212.2	-2.7
All causes	5448.8	5227.4	5262.9	5293.0	5369.9	5222.4	-2.8
FEMALE							
Diseases of heart	1477.8	1458.2	1506.3	1439.0	1389.6	1413.5	+1.7
Malignant neoplasms	662.5	695.3	706.5	694.4	713.2	725.2	+1.7
Cerebrovascular disease	394.0	376.4	377.8	365.0	357.1	321.6	-9.9
Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease	136.6	122.3	133.8	153.6	180.2	178.8	-0.8
Pneumonia and influenza	151.2	140.1	117.5	113.0	143.4	146.8	+2.4
All causes	3600.0	3517.6	3608.0	3535.7	3584.7	3564.0	-0.6
TOTAL							
Diseases of heart	1792.3	1734.9	1765.4	1709.2	1662.2	1639.8	-1.4
Malignant neoplasms	892.1	911.7	925.2	925.5	949.0	946.2	-0.3
Cerebrovascular diseases	385.2	360.9	362.6	361.2	362.1	332.5	-8.2
Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease	263.5	226.5	247.8	252.1	277.2	271.0	-2.2
Pneumonia and influenza	173.7	162.6	147.3	137.8	175.8	175.1	-0.4
All causes	4418.2	4270.6	4333.9	4302.8	4359.9	4280.1	-1.8

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[1] Rates are presented per 100,000 population.

[2] Leading causes are based on 1985 vital records.

TABLE 3-17

MORTALITY RATES[1] FOR THE FIVE LEADING CAUSES[2] OF DEATH AMONG ELDERLY (65 years and older) BY URBAN AND RURAL AREAS[3], ARIZONA, 1980 - 1985

AREA/CAUSE	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	Percent Change 1984-1985
URBAN							
Diseases of heart	1825.9	1780.0	1784.4	1721.7	1706.7	1652.9	-3.2
Malignant neoplasms	904.5	920.2	939.6	947.6	975.2	945.4	-3.1
Cerebrovascular disease	390.0	368.5	369.4	382.6	369.8	333.4	-9.8
Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease	273.5	238.8	239.8	256.6	294.4	273.8	-7.0
Pneumonia and influenza	162.9	161.1	144.2	139.0	188.5	184.5	-2.1
All causes	4430.5	4330.0	4346.8	4347.4	4461.0	4290.7	-3.8
RURAL							
Diseases of heart	1679.5	1584.3	1703.1	1670.6	1518.4	1580.3	+4.1
Malignant neoplasms	850.4	883.4	877.6	848.6	864.4	938.5	+8.6
Cerebrovascular disease	369.1	335.6	340.4	298.6	337.3	325.7	-3.4
Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease	230.0	185.3	274.3	237.5	221.8	259.1	+16.8
Pneumonia and influenza	210.1	167.8	157.5	132.6	134.9	143.0	+6.0
All causes	4377.0	4073.5	4291.4	4157.3	4033.8	4200.3	+4.1
STATEWIDE							
Diseases of heart	1792.3	1734.9	1765.4	1709.2	1662.2	1639.8	-1.4
Malignant neoplasms	892.1	911.7	925.2	925.5	949.0	946.2	-0.3
Cerebrovascular disease	385.2	360.9	362.6	361.2	362.1	332.5	-8.2
Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease	263.5	226.5	247.8	252.1	277.2	271.0	-2.2
Pneumonia and influenza	173.7	162.6	147.3	137.8	175.8	175.1	-0.4
All Causes	4418.2	4270.6	4333.9	4302.8	4359.9	4280.1	-1.8

[1] Rates are presented per 100,000 population.

[2] Leading causes are based on 1985 vital records.

[3] Maricopa and Pima Counties comprise Arizona's urban areas while the remaining counties represent rural areas.

TABLE 3-18

MORTALITY RATES[1] AMONG ELDERLY (65 years and older) BY GENDER IN URBAN AND RURAL AREAS[2] ARIZONA, 1980-1985

AREA/GENDER	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	Percent Change 1984-1985
URBAN							
Male	5527.2	5378.1	5324.0	5382.6	5528.6	5285.3	-4.4
Female	3602.4	3544.6	3605.7	3582.8	3678.2	3592.5	-2.3
Total	4430.5	4333.0	4346.8	4347.4	4461.0	4290.7	-3.8
RURAL							
Male	5214.4	4780.1	5083.6	5029.0	4909.2	5040.9	+2.7
Female	3591.3	3418.2	3616.4	3370.0	3256.0	3464.8	+6.4
Total	4377.0	4073.5	4291.4	4157.3	4033.8	4200.3	+4.1
STATEWIDE							
Male	5448.8	5227.4	5262.9	5293.0	5369.9	5222.4	-2.8
Female	3600.0	3517.6	3608.0	3535.7	3584.7	3564.0	-0.6
Total	4418.2	4270.6	4333.9	4302.8	4359.9	4280.1	-1.8

[1] Rates are presented per 100,000 population.

[2] Maricopa and Pima counties comprise Arizona's urban areas while the remaining counties represent its rural areas.

PATTERNS OF PREMATURE MORTALITY

Differences in the mortality experience of ethnic groups, as expressed in age-adjusted mortality rates, can be determined only in years of a U.S. Census which provides the essential denominators for those rates. An alternative approach is to examine the survival potential of different ethnic groups when expressed as the proportion of deaths which occur before the years of expected life for the average U.S. resident. These proportions reflect the extent to which premature deaths, i.e. deaths which occur before the normal expected life span is lived, compromise the life expectancy or survival potential of a group. In addition, the average age at which these premature deaths occur for different groups gives an indication of the relative amount by which life is shortened.

This is the first examination of premature mortality by ethnicity and gender done for an annual health status report. Gender also was considered since the mortality profile of males and females differ widely so frequently, as seen in the earlier sections. The analysis of survival potenial is for the fifteen-year period from 1970 to 1985 and is done for all causes of death and each of the three leading causes. The experience to this mid-decade point may inform projections as to the likely course of premature mortality by age and gender over the next 15 years to the end of the 20th century.

All Causes

Starting in 1970 until 1985, only white females had a minority of their deaths from all causes occur before the expected years of life for a U.S. resident (Table 4-1). For the other seven ethnic and gender groups, the majority of their deaths from all causes occurred prematurely. The worst survival pattern for both men and women in 1970 and every year examined thereafter to 1985 was seen for Native Americans. Native American males'[7] fraction of premature deaths was almost 20 percent greater and about two decades of life (at least 17 years) earlier than white males in 1970 and 1985. At least one-quarter more Native American female deaths occurred prematurely and at an average age 16 years younger than White females in 1970 and again in 1985.

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[7] The largest difference among ethnic and gender groups in average age at death for those deaths at or after the age marking the life expectancy span in any of the years examined was 3.9 years.

Black and Hispanic men showed similar survival patterns over time, with about three-quarters of their deaths premature and typically in the fifth decade of life both at the start and end of the 15-year period. However, while during this time Hispanic men gained five years and Black men less than one year in the average age at which premature death occurred, this only resulted in the early deaths of Hispanic men happening at about the same age as Black men's (46-47 years) in 1985. In contrast, white men who died before the average life span did so early in their sixth decade in 1970, gained more than 5 years between 1970 and 1985, and so died at a mean age of 56.7 years in 1985.

All ethnic groups of women who died early did so at significantly older ages in 1985 compared to 1970. The largest gain was a mean increase of 11.1 years for Native American females, followed by 8.8 years for White females, 7.7 years for Black females, and 6.9 years for Hispanic females. While premature death generally occurred at a younger mean age for women than men in 1970, by 1985 all ethnic groups of women prematurely died at older mean ages than men due to their impressive gains in years lived from 1970. However, compared to white women, the other three female ethnic groups lived at least 7.8 fewer years on the average before their early death occurred in 1985.

Diseases of the Heart

Since 1970, the leading cause of death, heart disease, especially myocardial infarction, claimed the majority of its male victims in every ethnic group before they reached the age of the average expected life span (Table 4-2). In 1985, heart disease accounted for nearly one-third of all premature deaths among white men, slightly more than one out of five premature deaths among Hispanic and Black men, but only one out of ten premature deaths of Native American men. The contribution of heart disease to premature death for each ethnic group remained essentially unchanged between 1970 and 1985. However, those Black and Native American men who died of heart disease at a premature age did so nearly 10 years earlier on the average than White and Hispanic men in 1985 compared to 1970. Moreover, over the 15-year period, Black male premature heart disease deaths occurred at a mean age [illegible] years younger in 1985 than in 1970 and Native American men showed the smallest gain in years until premature death from heart disease among the remaining three ethnic groups.

In distinct contrast to men, no more than 33 percent of premature deaths for any ethnic group of women was due to heart diseases. In fact less than one-third of heart disease deaths among White women occurred prematurely in 1974. Their proportion of heart disease deaths which were premature remained steady over the 11-year period, and they occurred at a mean age which was 4.2 years later in 1985. Hispanic women were most similar to white women with only a minority of those dying from heart disease doing so before the life-expectancy years both in 1974 and 1985, although they exceeded the White premature proportion of deaths by 11 percent and died nearly 3 years earlier on the average at the middle of this decade.

Native American women resembled males, more than women of other ethnicities, with a majority of their heart disease deaths occurring prematurely and at a relatively young average age. Also like their male counterparts of identical ethnicity, they gained the least number of years before their premature death from heart disease occurred. Unlike Black men, Black women who died from heart disease prematurely gained five years before its occurrence and the proportion of their deaths which were premature dropped considerably from 56 to 45 percent between 1974 and 1985. In 1974, Black women whose heart disease death occurred prematurely were younger on the average than their male counterparts but by 1985 they were typically seven years older.

Cancer

In 1974, cancer, the second leading cause of death, accounted for proportionally fewer premature deaths than heart disease for every ethnic and gender group, except White women. By 1985, compared to heart disease, cancer was still a lesser proportional contributor to premature death for all ethnic groups of men, but was now an equal or greater contributor to premature death for every ethnic group of women. Moreover, cancer's proportional contribution to premature death increased by at least 20 percent between 1974 and 1985 for every ethnic and gender group save Native American men. In 1985, this disease was the largest premature killer of White women accounting for 35.1 percent of their early deaths and was responsible for one out of every four or five premature deaths of Black females, White men, Hispanic females and Black men.

Two-thirds of the deaths from cancer in each ethnic and gender group occurred before the expected life span was lived in 1985 (Table 6-3). All groups gained some years of life before the average age of premature death between 1974 and 1985, with Native

American men gaining the most at 10.4 years and Hispanic women the least at 2.6 years. In 1985, the average age at premature death from cancer was lower for each ethnic group of women compared to their respective ethnic male counterparts, reversing the general female to male advantage seen for heart disease. Among the ethnic and gender groups, Native American women died from cancer prematurely at the youngest average age, followed by Hispanic women, Native American men and Hispanic men.

Accidents

Accidents are overwhelmingly a premature killer, with at least nine of ten accidental deaths occurring before the average expected life span for every gender and ethnic group except White women (Table 4-4). The average age of premature death for each age and gender group was below 40 years of age in 1970 and in 1985. Native American men and Hispanic women who die accidentally generally have not reached their thirtieth birthday. Irrespective of ethnicity, the male mean age at which premature accidental death occurred changed little over the 15-year period. White males had at least about a five-year survival advantage compared to ethnic minority males.

Compared to heart disease and cancer, accidents, the third leading cause of death, was the largest contributor to premature death among Hispanic men and Native Americans of both genders both in 1970 and 1985. Forty-four out of 100 Native American men, 27 out of 100 Hispanic men, and at least 21 out of 100 Native American women who died before the average expected life span at the beginning and end of the 15-year period were killed accidentally. From another perspective, accidents was eight times more likely to be the cause of a premature death of a Native American male than was cancer (Table 4-5). In very sharp contrast, heart disease was more than twice and cancer nearly four times more likely than an accident to terminate the lives prematurely of White men and women respectively.

All ethnic groups of women gained some years of life before average age at which premature accidental death occurred between 1970 and 1985, with Black women improving the most with 6.6 years and White women the least with 2.9 years. Despite these gains, Hispanic women died prematurely from an accident a decade earlier than White women and about a half-decade younger than Black and Native American women.

In fact, Hispanic women succumbed to a premature death from an accident at an earlier age than their male counterparts, a survival disadvantage of women relative to men only seen in this ethnic group.

TABLE 4-1

PERCENT OF DEATHS FROM ALL CAUSES BEFORE EXPECTED YEARS OF LIFE REACHED[1] AND AVERAGE ($\bar{X}$) AGE[2] AT DEATH BY GENDER AND ETHNICITY, ARIZONA, SELECTED YEARS

	MALE				FEMALE			
YEARS	WHITE[3]	HISPANIC[4]	NATIVE AMERICAN	BLACK	WHITE[3]	HISPANIC[4]	NATIVE AMERICAN	BLACK
1970 %	59	72	82	74	48	61	76	74
$\bar{X}$ yrs	51.3	40.3	34.3	46.4	50.0	40.9	31.2	43.3
1975 %	63	74	80	77	50	60	77	71
$\bar{X}$ yrs	53.8	43.0	34.5	47.0	53.8	43.8	35.4	44.3
1980 %	62	73	77	78	48	60	74	67
$\bar{X}$ yrs	55.5	42.2	38.5	47.4	56.0	47.8	40.1	49.1
1981 %	62	74	81	78	48	57	70	63
$\bar{X}$ yrs	55.6	42.3	37.5	45.9	56.9	46.5	39.2	42.6
1982 %	59	73	80	71	46	57	69	62
$\bar{X}$ yrs	56.5	44.8	38.2	48.1	57.3	47.7	41.3	47.6
1983 %	62	73	80	78	48	59	76	62
$\bar{X}$ yrs	57.8	45.9	39.6	48.4	58.2	48.9	41.4	48.4
1984 %	60	73	78	75	47	60	72	72
$\bar{X}$ yrs	57.7	45.9	38.3	49.1	58.4	47.0	41.7	46.9
1985 %	60	74	78	76	46	59	71	64
$\bar{X}$ yrs	56.7	45.8	38.7	47.3	58.8	47.8	42.3	51.0

[1] Based on expected years of life at birth in each year or life expectancy (LE) for all U.S. residents, National Center of Health Statistics, Annual Summary of Births, Deaths, Marriages and Divorces, United States, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985.

[2] Average for those who died from any cause before LE years.

[3] Excludes white Hispanics.

[4] Includes all Hispanics.

TABLE 4-2

PERCENT OF DEATHS FROM HEART DISEASE BEFORE EXPECTED YEARS OF LIFE REACHED[1] AND AVERAGE ($\bar{X}$) AGE[2] AT DEATH BY GENDER AND ETHNICITY, ARIZONA, SELECTED YEARS

	MALE				FEMALE			
YEARS	WHITE[3]	HISPANIC[4]	NATIVE AMERICAN	BLACK	WHITE[3]	HISPANIC[4]	NATIVE AMERICAN	BLACK
1970 %	51	63	55	62	31	39	55	56
$\bar{X}$ yrs	59.9	56.6	51.7	59.0	61.4	58.7	49.3	56.8
1975 %	57	60	70	74	36	44	68	56
$\bar{X}$ yrs	61.2	60.1	51.1	60.0	62.7	59.2	55.9	57.4
1980 %	56	55	55	71	34	42	62	57
$\bar{X}$ yrs	62.8	59.6	52.7	60.4	63.6	64.7	55.4	62.6
1981 %	57	62	62	67	33	45	53	50
$\bar{X}$ yrs	62.4	59.2	51.9	57.4	64.5	59.8	54.4	57.2
1982 %	54	61	66	60	31	41	57	52
$\bar{X}$ yrs	62.3	60.7	51.5	58.4	64.6	61.5	56.4	59.9
1983 %	57	60	57	71	33	42	63	53
$\bar{X}$ yrs	63.4	60.1	52.2	60.7	60.1	62.0	55.1	60.7
1984 %	55	67	57	71	33	43	52	54
$\bar{X}$ yrs	63.8	59.9	56.7	60.6	65.3	63.1	52.0	61.4
1985 %	56	63	54	70	31	42	52	45
$\bar{X}$ yrs	63.4	61.6	53.8	55.1	65.6	61.0	53.0	62.1

[1] Based on expected years of life or life expectancy (LE) for all U.S. residents, National Center of Health Statistics.

[2] Average for those who died from heart disease before LE years.

[3] Excludes white Hispanics.

[4] Includes all Hispanics.

TABLE 4-3

PERCENT OF DEATHS FROM CANCER BEFORE EXPECTED YEARS OF LIFE REACHED[1] AND AVERAGE ($\bar{X}$) AGE[2] AT DEATH BY GENDER AND ETHNICITY, ARIZONA, SELECTED YEARS

	MALE				FEMALE			
YEARS	WHITE[3]	HISPANIC[4]	NATIVE AMERICAN	BLACK	WHITE[3]	HISPANIC[4]	NATIVE AMERICAN	BLACK
1970 %	63	64	77	59	65	68	69	86
$\bar{X}$ yrs	57.5	52.0	47.0	57.3	55.6	54.3	52.0	56.8
1975 %	67	71	70	72	68	68	72	90
$\bar{X}$ yrs	59.5	56.9	48.7	61.2	57.7	55.9	49.6	53.4
1980 %	65	70	64	76	69	74	74	80
$\bar{X}$ yrs	61.7	59.0	56.8	60.6	59.9	56.9	46.8	55.8
1981 %	64	69	71	67	66	68	73	76
$\bar{X}$ yrs	61.8	58.9	52.1	62.1	60.9	56.8	57.1	55.7
1982 %	64	67	74	65	66	70	68	66
$\bar{X}$ yrs	61.7	56.2	56.0	63.4	61.0	52.3	59.4	56.1
1983 %	68	68	75	74	68	71	67	68
$\bar{X}$ yrs	62.8	59.4	49.8	60.8	60.7	57.0	54.1	57.5
1984 %	66	68	73	68	68	65	70	82
$\bar{X}$ yrs	63.1	57.7	50.3	64.0	61.7	55.4	54.3	57.6
1985 %	66	67	65	71	66	70	68	73
$\bar{X}$ yrs	62.6	58.9	57.4	62.6	61.7	56.9	55.0	60.4

[1] Based on expected years of life or life expectancy (LE) for all U.S. residents, National Center of Health Statistics.

[2] Average for those who died from cancer before LE years.

[3] Excludes white Hispanics.

[4] Includes all Hispanics.

TABLE 4-4

PERCENT OF DEATHS FROM ACCIDENTS BEFORE EXPECTED YEARS OF LIFE REACHED[1] AND AVERAGE ($\bar{X}$) AGE[2] AT DEATH BY GENDER AND ETHNICITY, ARIZONA, SELECTED YEARS

	MALE				FEMALE			
YEARS	WHITE[3]	HISPANIC[4]	NATIVE AMERICAN	BLACK	WHITE[3]	HISPANIC[4]	NATIVE AMERICAN	BLACK
1970 %	89	94	94	95	87	94	91	91
$\bar{X}$ yrs	36.0	30.3	29.4	32.8	36.1	23.5	26.8	25.4
1975 %	91	97	94	94	85	91	94	88
$\bar{X}$ yrs	34.6	29.0	30.0	32.6	35.7	28.2	27.4	34.1
1980 %	90	97	93	97	80	88	97	81
$\bar{X}$ yrs	35.2	29.1	33.1	32.0	39.2	24.6	29.9	41.1
1981 %	89	97	96	98	78	92	93	92
$\bar{X}$ yrs	35.5	29.0	30.9	35.3	36.7	30.3	26.2	17.7
1982 %	89	97	96	97	79	89	95	89
$\bar{X}$ yrs	36.5	30.5	32.0	34.5	37.9	27.4	29.2	23.8
1983 %	87	95	95	98	80	92	96	94
$\bar{X}$ yrs	37.6	30.4	32.9	35.2	39.3	32.6	25.5	29.6
1984 %	88	96	95	95	75	92	97	100
$\bar{X}$ yrs	36.7	31.2	29.2	33.3	37.7	26.3	31.5	25.6
1985 %	90	95	97	95	79	92	97	100
$\bar{X}$ yrs	36.3	31.1	28.7	31.5	39.0	28.4	32.1	32.0

[1] Based on expected years of life or life expectancy (LE) for all U.S. residents, National Center of Health Statistics.

[2] Average for those who died from accidents before LE years.

[3] Excludes white Hispanics.

[4] Includes all Hispanics.

TABLE 4-5

RATIOS[1] OF PROPORTIONS OF PREMATURE DEATH DUE TO A CERTAIN CAUSE BY ETHNICITY AND GENDER, ARIZONA, 1985

	GENDER/ETHNICITY							
	MALES				FEMALES			
CAUSE OF DEATH	WHITE[2]	HISPANIC[3]	NATIVE AMERICAN	BLACK	WHITE	HISPANIC	NATIVE AMERICAN	BLACK
Heart Disease	2.2	1.3	1.9	1.4	2.6	1.5	1.0	1.7
Cancer	1.8	1.0	1.0	1.3	3.9	1.7	1.0	2.0
Accidents	1.0	1.6	8.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.8	1.0

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[1] A ratio of 1.0 indicates that cause of death accounted for the lowest proportion of premature deaths among the 3 causes.

[2] Excludes white Hispanics

[3] Includes all Hispanics

MORBIDITY

Data on morbidity, states of disease and disability in the population, now are obtained for the whole population in the state only for certain communicable or infectious diseases which must be reported by law. Registries which record all cases of cancer or birth defects that occur in the state are under development and relevant morbidity data from them will be available for future reports. Thus, this section is now limited to a discussion of different types of notifiable diseases.

Non-Sexually Transmitted Diseases[a]

The major communicable diseases of childhood which are preventable with vaccines generally showed an alarmingly high incidence in 1985 (Table 5-1). An epidemic of measles occurred in that year and the number of cases of pertussis (whooping cough) was double the average annual number of cases recorded in the prior five years. Twice as many people contracted chickenpox in both 1984 and 1985 than was the case in 1983. Finally, while the number of cases of mumps was 27.4 percent lower in 1985 than in 1984, the 1985 incidence still exceeded the frequency of occurrence of the disease in any year between 1980 and 1983.

All types of meningitis occurred at a higher frequency in 1985 than in any of the five prior years of this decade. The only notifiable communicable disease affecting the central nervous system which did not have its highest incidence in 1985 relative to the other years of the 1980s was viral encephalitis. In contrast, none of the enteric or fungal diseases had the highest frequency of occurrence at mid-decade compared to other years of the decade, but five of these diseases nonetheless disabled considerable numbers of people in 1985. Giardiasis was most prevalent with over a thousand cases, followed by shigellosis with 797 cases, campylobacteriosis with 585 cases, salmonellosis with 418 cases, and coccidioidomycosis (valley fever) with 191 cases.

The incidence of hepatitis B not only continued but accelerated its increase in 1985. Based on the steady annual growth in occurrence of this disease between 1980 and 1984, 648 cases were expected in 1985, while 718 cases were actually recorded. This translates into an incidence rate of 23.4/100,000 population in 1985, a 16.2 percent increase over the 1984 rate. Cases of hepatitis A also reached an all-time high in 1985; the number of cases was 34.8 percent greater than the previous high seen in 1983. Greater diagnostic specification of the type of hepatitis appears partially responsible for the increased number of cases of hepatitis A, B or Non-A and Non-B through the decade, since the category of unspecified hepatitis cases declined significantly in size between 1980 and 1985. Nevertheless, the total number of hepatitis cases, whether specified or not, grew by one-quarter between 1980 and 1985.

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[a] Excluding Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS).

Among the remaining categories of communicable diseases which are not sexually transmitted, i.e. tuberculosis, zoonotic and other, animal rabies became a much larger threat to the human population in 1985. Cases of rabies in animals more than doubled in 1985 relative to 1984 and were 354 percent greater than the number of cases in 1983. The incidence of tuberculosis dropped 5.6 percent from a rate of 9.0/100,000 in 1984 to a rate of 8.5/100,000 in 1985. Over one year, a decline in annual tuberculosis incidence occurred which represented one-half of the total decline that had to transpire if the 1990 national objective of an incidence rate no greater than 8/100,000 was to be attained.

Sexually Transmitted Diseases

More cases were recorded for all of the notifiable sexually transmitted diseases (STD's) in 1985 relative to 1984 (Table 5-1). Reported STD's were contracted by 11,550 Arizona residents in 1985 resulting in an incidence rate of 366.6/100,000, an increase of 6.1 percent over the 1984 incidence rate for all reported STD's. The largest one-year growth in absolute numbers was in the number of cases of gonorrhea, with 809 more cases being recorded. However, the 1985 count of gonorrhea cases was not the highest frequency recorded in this decade, a situation repeated for genital herpes. In sharp contrast, gonococcal PID, PPNG, and syphilis did occur at the highest levels in this decade in 1985. Moreover, the incidence rate of primary and secondary syphilis in 1985 was now 40 percent worse then the national 1990 objective of no more than 7 cases per 100,000.

Fewer cases of STD's were noted in 1985 compared to 1984 only for persons 40 years of age or older (Table 5-2). The largest one-year increase in number of cases occurred among persons less than 20 years of age. Nearly 250 more children and teenagers contracted STD's in 1985 than in 1984 or these young people accounted for more than one-quarter of the increase in cases between the two years. In addition, while almost 350 fewer cases of STD's were men, 925 more cases were women in 1985 compared to

1984. However, men and persons between 20 and 34 years of age still accounted for greater proportions of STD cases than women and younger persons respectively in 1985 as in 1984.

Counties varied considerably in their 1985 incidence rates of STD's but not as widely as in 1984. The highest county rate was now 19.8 times greater than the lowest county rate rather than 32.7 times greater. In addition, while in 1984 four counties had incidence rates at least 25 percent greater than the statewide rate, in 1985 the number of counties which exceeded the state rate by this amount or more was reduced to three: Navajo, Coconino and Apache. These three counties had rates elevated above the state rate by this criterion amount in both years. Syphilis and gonorrhea were the diseases presented by almost all (at least 96.1 percent) of the STD cases in Apache and Navajo counties and three-quarters of the cases in Coconino County. Apache was the county with the highest rate of gonorrhea and Navajo the county with the highest rate of syphilis among the counties of the state in 1985.

Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS)

At the end of 1985, Arizona only had one-half of one percent of all the AIDS cases in the United States (Table 5-3). The demograhic profile of the 84 persons with AIDS in Arizona showed some differences from the profile for the nearly 16,000 cases in the country. The person with AIDS in Arizona was more often White (86 percent) and less often very young (less than 20 years) or in the fifth decade of life than his/her national counterpart. Slightly less than nine out of ten AIDS victims in Arizona, while only seven out of ten U.S. victims, were homosexual or bisexual men. The proportion of intravenous drug abusers among AIDS victims was nearly one-third less in Arizona than the U.S. and no infant or child in Arizona compared to 172 children in the nation had contracted AIDS from a parent with AIDS or at increased risk for AIDS. Arizona and the U.S. were identical in that only one percent of the persons with AIDS had contracted it from heterosexual contact with a person with or at risk for AIDS.

The number of deaths with AIDS given as the cause on the death certificate dramatically increased in 1985 to 41 deaths from only 10 deaths in 1984.[9] (A mere two deaths from the disease were recorded in 1983). Almost all of the persons who died were male and the deaths occurred at a much younger average age in 1985 than 1984 (36.1 years versus 43.9 years, respectively). Among young adult (20 to 44 years old) men, the 1985 mortality rate from AIDS was 5.4. AIDS is one of the five leading causes of death of young adult men in New York City, and it appears based on the steady increase that it will assume this status among Arizona young adult males as the next decade approaches.

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[9] Specifically ICD = 279.1 = Deficiency in cell - mediated immunity.

TABLE 5-1

NUMBER OF REPORTED CASES OF SELECTED NOTIFIABLE DISEASES BY CATEGORY, 1980 - 1985

DISEASE	NUMBER OF CASES					
	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
Vaccine Preventable						
Measles	403	7	17	1	1	241
Mumps	46	39	63	97	203	127
Pertussis	25	13	27	32	27	49
Rubella	51	25	31	8	5	1
Chickenpox[1]	-	-	182	2584	5827	5255
Central Nervous System						
Aseptic Meningitis	27	76	33	70	71	89
H Flu Meningitis	51	62	50	63	56	98
Bacterial Meningitis	13	24	15	24	24	30
Meningococcal Meningitis	19	21	18	20	12	23
Viral Encephalitis	16	25	16	12	13	17
Enteric						
Amebiasis	83	26	35	31	50	40
Campylobacteriosis	78	279	343	539	566	565
Giardiasis	207	356	435	746	1432	1006
Salmonellosis	314	369	404	498	353	416
Shigellosis	754	962	740	928	886	787
Typhoid	7	10	8	19	3	3
Fungal						
Coccidioidomycosis	198	342	251	211	211	191
Hepatitis						
Hepatitis A	825	503	627	919	777	1239
Hepatitis B	184	191	269	365	486	719
Non-A Non-B Hepatitis[2]	-	-	63	101	138	237
Unspecified	879	530	267	198	151	171
Sexually Transmitted[3]						
Genital Herpes[4]	-	1078	1563	1226	853	998
Gonorrhea	10575	8354	8668	8477	7676	8485
Gonococcal PID[5]	-	180	372	346	335	453
PPNG[6]	-	7	12	23	19	25
Syphilis (P&S)[7]	243	69	178	177	239	311
Syphilis - Total	533	369	421	501	659	757
Tuberculosis						
Pulmonary TB	283	288	245	213	222	219
Total TB	342	342	300	264	273	271

TABLE 5-1

NUMBER OF REPORTED CASES OF SELECTED NOTIFIABLE DISEASES BY CATEGORY, 1980 - 1985 - (continued)

DISEASE	NUMBER OF CASES					
	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
Zoonotic						
Human Rabies[8]	0	1	0	0	0	0
Animal Rabies	78	30	60	35	54	124
Malaria	19	9	13	8	11	12
Plague[9]	-	3	5	10	2	0
Tularemia	1	2	1	1	4	4
Other						
Reyes Syndrome	5	4	1	1	4	4
Toxic Shock Syndrome	10	3	3	4	12	13

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[1] Chickenpox not reported prior to 1982.

[2] Non-A Non-B Hepatitis not reported prior to 1982.

[3] STD data obtained from Centers for Disease Control.

[4] No data available in 1980 for genital herpes or gonococcal PID.

[5] PID is pelvic inflammatory disease.

[6] PPNG is penicillase producing neisseria gonorrhea or a penicillen-resistant form of gonorrheas and was not reported prior to 1981.

[7] Primary and secondary syphilis only.

[8] 1981 case contracted in New Mexico, expired in Tucson.

[9] No data available in 1980 for plague.

TABLE 5-2

NUMBER OF CASES OF SYPHILIS, GONORRHEA, AND ALL STD's[1] BY AGE, GENDER, AND COUNTY AND RATES[2] BY COUNTY[3], 1985

AGE	SYPHILIS N	GONORRHEA N	ALL STD N
0-14 Years	6	106	132
15-19 Years	42	1,853	2,137
20-24 Years	135	3,339	4,020
25-29 Years	151	1,931	2,418
30-34 Years	123	880	1,183
35-39 Years	90	445	614
40+ Years	208	408	698

GENDER	N	N	N
Males	502	5,264	6,354
Females	253	3,693	4,833

	SYPHILIS		GONORRHEA		ALL STD	
COUNTY[4]	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate
Apache	73	129.6	415	736.5	508	901.6
Cochise	12	12.5	97	100.7	137	142.3
Coconino	23	26.8	320	372.3	420	488.6
Gila	23	60.4	16	42.0	44	115.5
Greenlee	0	0	16	184.5	22	253.7
Maricopa	298	16.6	5,715	317.5	6,986	388.1
Mohave	8	11.0	40	55.1	54	74.4
Navajo	117	161.8	284	392.7	409	565.6
Pima	123	21.1	1,486	254.5	2,429	416.0
Pinal	10	10.0	201	200.7	242	241.7
Santa Cruz	11	40.6	12	44.3	25	92.3
Yavapai	3	3.7	29	35.7	37	45.6
Yuma	12	13.3	127	140.9	211	234.2
TOTAL STATE	730	23.2	8,765	278.2	11,550	366.6

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[1] Sexually transmitted diseases reported; for included diseases see Table 5-1.

[2] Rates per 100,000 population.

[3] Rates only calculated by county since out-of-state resident cases could be removed from county frequencies but not age or gender frequencies. Out-of-state cases comprise 2.2 percent of the cases in age and gender distributions.

[4] A county listed only if at least a total of 20 STD cases occurred.

TABLE 5-3

CUMULATIVE[1] NUMBER OF CASES OF ACQUIRED IMMUNE DEFICIENCY SYNDROME (AIDS) BY PATIENT CHARACTERISTICS, ARIZONA AND U.S.

AGE IN YEARS	AZ N	AZ %	U.S. N	U.S. %	ETHNIC GROUP	AZ N	AZ %	U.S. N	U.S. %
<20	0	0	300	2	White[2]	72	86	9,473	59
20-29	22	26	3,332	21	Black	5	6	4,004	25
30-39	41	49	7,495	47	Hispanic	4	5	2,271	14
40-49	12	14	3,323	21	Other	2	2	86	1
50+	9	11	1,498	9	Unknown	1	1	114	1
TOTAL	84	100	15,948	100	**TOTAL**	84	100	15,948	100

PATIENT GROUP [3]	AZ N	AZ %	U.S. N	U.S. %
Homo-or Bisexual Men	72	86	11,513	72
IV Drug Users	5	6	2,684	17
Hemophilia/Coagulation Disorders	2	2	134	1
Transfusion with Blood/Blood Products	3	4	286	2
Parent with AIDS or at inc. risk for AIDS	0	0	172	1
Heterosexual contact with person with or at risk for AIDS	1	1	179	1
None of above/Other	1	1	980	6
TOTAL	84	100	15,948	100

GENDER	AZ N	AZ %	U.S. N	U.S. %
Males	80	95	14,818	93
Females	4	5	1,130	7
TOTAL	84	100	15,948	100

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[1] Number of cases since first case reported nationally to Centers for Disease Control and in state to ADHS until end of December 1985.

[2] Excludes white Hispanics.

[3] Groups are ordered hierarchically; cases with multiple characteristics counted only in group listed first.

SUMMARY OF STATUS AT MID-DECADE

In a few short years, a new decade will begin. The start of a new decade usually is a time to assess accomplishments over the prior ten-year period. This report has analyzed health-related data for the year 1985, a point midway on the journey to the year 1990. It is a time when two questions may reasonably arise. One, what progress has been made so far in this decade in improving the health status of Arizona residents? Two and more importantly, what problems in health status now are quite evident and require further study and remedial action for positive changes to be noted in 1990? Those findings which bear on either of those questions are summarized here only if they represent a trend noted for at least three years, including 1985, or if 1985 represents a departure from a prior three-year trend in this decade. This strategy was adopted in order to avoid highlighting shorter-term trends or those prior to 1985 which may reflect less accurate answers to these questions at mid-decade. Results relevant to progress or problems are outlined below for four major areas: 1) Mothers and infants; 2) total mortality and chronic diseases; 3) sudden and/or violent death; and 4) infectious diseases.

MOTHERS AND INFANTS[10]

PROGRESS	PROBLEMS
1. The birth and fertility rates rose and exceeded the level necessary for a generation to replace itself in the population for the first time in 1985.	1. A greater proportion of babies born were at risk of disability or death because of low birth weight.
2. The proportion of women giving birth after inadequate prenatal care during pregnancy fell in 1985.	2. A greater proportion of mothers in Arizona than the U.S. had inadequate prenatal care during their pregnancy.

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[10] The results given under Progress and Problems in each area are not listed in any priority order.

3. About one in eight of the infants born in 1985 rather than one in six infants as in 1980 had a teenaged mother.	3. Nearly one out of four babies born in 1985 had an unmarried mother.
4. The infant mortality rate in Arizona is at 10 percent lower than the national rate.	4. The infant mortality rate stopped declining and is 7 percent higher than the 1990 national objective.
	5. Low birthweight/short gestation accounts for a greater proportion of infant deaths.

TOTAL MORTALITY AND CHRONIC DISEASES

PROGRESS	PROBLEMS
1. Arizona men died from all causes at a lower rate than their national counterparts.	1. Arizona women died from all causes at a higher rate than their U.S. peers.
2. Males of all age groups in both urban and rural regions of the state had lower total mortality in 1985 than 1980.	2. Female children, adolescents and middle - aged adults in rural regions of the state had higher total death rates in 1985 than 1980.
3. Females in urban areas of the state at all ages except adolescence had lower total death rates in 1985 than 1980.	3. Premature deaths among Native Americans occur at an average age nearly two decades earlier than whites.
4. Heart disease and stroke claimed lives at declining rates in Arizona and the nation and at lower rates in Arizona than the nation.	4. Hispanics die prematurely when ten years younger on the average than whites.

5. Arizona residents died at lower rates from cancer than their national peers.

6. Death rates of men from chronic obstructive pulmonary disease are declining.

5. Heart disease death rates are higher than the state or U.S. rates in Gila County and are increasing.

6. The difference between Arizona and the U.S. in cancer death rates is diminishing and will likely disappear.

7. Cancer accounts for more than one-third of all premature deaths among white women.

8. Cancer's proportional contribution to premature death increased by more than one-third for every ethnic and gender group except Native American men.

9. Persons 45 years of age and older are dying at higher rates from cancer.

10. Women are increasingly dying from chronic obstructive pulmonary disease.

11. No age group showed a consistent 3-year decline and teenagers had a consistent 3-year increase in total mortality up to 1985.

SUDDEN AND/OR VIOLENT DEATH

PROGRESS

1 Arizona residents are less likely to die in 1985 than 1980 from an accident not related to motor vehicles such as a fire, poisoning or fall.

2. Accidents such as fires, poisoning and falls claimed lives at a lower rate in Arizona than the U.S. for the first time in 1985.

3. Motor vehicle accident death rates were lower in 1985 than 1980 for all age groups except adolescents.

4. Young adults (20 to 44 years) were murdered at lower rates in 1985 than 1980.

PROBLEMS

1. Arizona residents are at least one-quarter more likely to die in a motor vehicle accident than their national peers.

2. Adolescents died in motor vehicle crashes at higher rates than in 1980.

3. Adolescents had their highest suicide death rate in 1985.

4. The suicide death rate for Arizona residents of all ages exceeded the national rate by at least 40 percent.

5. Motor vehicle death rates are highest in Apache County.

6. Suicide death rates are highest in Mohave County.

7. Accidents are the largest contributor to premature death among Hispanic men and Native Americans of both genders.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

PROGRESS

1. Cases of rubella (German Measles), a vaccine preventable disease, virtuallly disappeared.
2. The incidence of tuberculosis dropped.
3. No cases of rabies in humans were recorded.

PROBLEMS

1. Death rates from pneumonia/ influenza are higher in Arizona than the U.S.
2. The vaccine preventable diseases of measles, pertussis and chickenpox occurred at record or near-record levels of the decade in 1985.
3. Cases of Hepatitis B steadily increased and at an accelerated rate.
4. Cases of animal rabies increased.
5. Three-year declines in the number of cases of genital herpes, gonorrhea, and gonococcal PID were reversed.
6. Syphilis occurred at the highest level in the decade.
7. Children and teenagers accounted for more than one-quarter of the increase in cases of sexually transmitted diseases between 1984 and 1985.

8. The number of cases of and number of deaths from Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome increased dramatically and will continue so that the disease may become one of the five major causes of death among young adult men in the near future.

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TABLE 1
LOW-BIRTHWEIGHT BIRTHS BY COUNTY OF RESIDENCE OF MOTHER, ETHNIC GROUP AND SEX OF CHILD
Arizona, 1985

	TOTAL BIRTHS		LOW-BIRTHWEIGHT BIRTHS											
	ALL WEIGHTS		TOTAL				WHITE		NATIVE AMERICANS		BLACK		ASIAN	
County	Number	Percent	All Ethnic Groups	Percent	White	Non-White	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
ARIZONA	59,344	100.0	3,712	100.0	2,992	720	1,435	1,557	163	189	147	161	30	30
Rate*			62.5		58.6	86.6								
Apache	1,853	3.1	137	3.7	27	110	15	12	50	60	-	-	-	-
Cochise	1,559	2.6	104	2.8	85	19	36	49	1	-	3	8	5	2
Coconino	1,946	3.3	132	3.6	71	61	36	35	27	24	6	1	3	-
Gila	642	1.1	36	1.0	26	10	17	9	5	5	-	-	-	-
Graham	406	0.7	29	0.8	26	3	15	11	-	2	-	1	-	-
Greenlee	161	0.3	7	0.2	6	1	2	4	-	1	-	-	-	-
La Paz	234	0.4	16	0.4	10	6	7	3	1	5	-	-	-	-
Maricopa	33,780	57.0	2,095	56.4	1,800	295	854	946	27	32	91	111	17	17
Mohave	968	1.6	52	1.4	50	2	25	25	1	1	-	-	-	-
Navajo	1,895	3.2	109	2.9	44	65	19	25	31	33	-	1	-	-
Pima	10,278	17.3	650	17.5	534	116	261	273	16	17	37	32	3	11
Pinal	2,049	3.4	137	3.7	116	21	61	55	3	7	7	4	-	-
Santa Cruz	523	039	46	1.2	46	-	21	25	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yavapai	1,088	1.8	69	1.9	63	6	24	39	1	2	-	1	2	-
Yuma	1,962	3.3	93	2.5	88	5	42	46	-	-	3	2	-	-

* Per 1,000 live births of corresponding ethnic group

TABLE 2
LOW-BIRTHWEIGHT BIRTH BY COUNTY OF RESIDENCE
Arizona, 1970-85

County of Residence	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
ARIZONA	2,773	2,672	2,616	2,496	2,672	2,563	2,510	2,599	2,690	2,845	3,089	3,103	3,076	3,204	3,377	3,712
Apache	102	93	104	107	96	93	100	101	127	89	98	109	117	111	109	137
Cochise	113	101	114	111	116	131	97	121	115	119	114	122	111	141	125	104
Coconino	125	129	87	107	109	102	86	101	100	117	112	112	96	120	113	132
Gila	37	68	45	49	54	46	59	52	42	40	38	34	54	31	41	36
Graham	38	20	22	20	25	29	29	23	22	28	28	43	22	20	13	29
Greenlee	17	14	21	23	26	17	26	16	15	12	14	15	11	10	10	7
La Paz	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	25	10	16
Maricopa	1,446	1,376	1,268	1,246	1,344	1,293	1,232	1,290	1,330	1,505	1,628	1,664	1,655	1,695	1,927	2,095
Mohave	26	30	29	40	45	40	42	46	51	45	58	47	72	52	66	52
Navajo	121	102	105	101	96	123	94	117	114	112	118	121	95	102	107	109
Pima	487	470	527	427	462	433	473	472	488	511	559	549	511	592	562	650
Pinal	109	106	125	117	123	116	102	102	121	107	124	120	141	114	103	137
Santa Cruz	19	25	16	25	24	18	14	17	23	25	33	21	32	24	16	46
Yavapai	31	40	45	43	45	33	53	44	47	48	57	50	66	73	72	69
Yuma	102	98	108	80	107	89	103	97	95	87	108	96	93	94	103	93

TABLE 3
BIRTHWEIGHT BY MOTHER'S ETHNICITY AND AGE GROUP, ARIZONA, 1985

ETHNIC GROUP

	WHITE											
	NON HISPANIC		HISPANIC		NATIVE AMERICANS		BLACK		ASIAN		TOTAL	
Age Group	≤2,500	>2,500	≤2,500	>2,500	≤2,500	>2,500	≤2,500	>2,500	≤2,500	>2,500	≤2,500	>2,500
Under 15	3	25	1	38	2	23	2	13	-	3	8	102
15-19	310	3,686	191	2,299	53	927	77	340	2	31	633	7,283
20-24	743	11,474	253	4,404	109	1,807	68	685	12	166	1,185	18,536
25-29	686	11,729	174	3,245	72	1,249	66	422	24	312	1,022	16,957
30-34	398	6,585	137	1,623	50	755	22	181	15	224	622	9,368
35-39	128	1,917	32	547	18	331	11	75	2	65	191	2,935
40-44	26	255	10	100	12	66	1	6	1	6	50	433
45 and Over	1	5	-	6	-	3	-	-	-	-	1	14
Unknown	-	1	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	4
TOTAL	2,295	35,677	798	12,264	316	5,162	247	1,722	56	807	3,712	55,632

TABLE 4
LOW-BIRTHWEIGHT BIRTHS BY MOTHER'S AGE GROUP AND COUNTY OF RESIDENCE
Arizona, 1985

County of Residence	Total Births All Weights	Total Low-Birthweight Births	Under 15	15/19	20/24	25/29	30/34	35/39	40/44	45 and Over
ARIZONA	59,344	3,712	8	633	1,185	1,022	622	191	50	1
Apache	1,853	137	-	21	48	33	20	12	3	-
Cochise	1,559	104	-	16	28	40	15	5	-	-
Coconino	1,946	132	-	12	50	34	24	7	5	-
Gila	642	36	-	10	8	7	8	-	3	-
Graham	406	29	-	9	8	6	3	1	2	-
Greenlee	161	7	-	5	2	-	-	-	-	-
La Paz	234	16	-	7	7	-	1	1	-	-
Maricopa	33,780	2,095	6	355	659	610	342	106	17	-
Mohave	968	52	-	10	11	23	7	1	-	-
Navajo	1,895	109	-	21	42	22	14	7	3	-
Pima	10,278	650	1	113	205	167	128	25	11	-
Pinal	2,049	137	-	22	49	36	19	8	3	-
Santa Cruz	523	46	-	6	14	6	16	4	-	-
Yavapai	1,088	69	1	12	21	16	7	11	1	-
Yuma	1,962	93	-	14	33	22	18	3	2	1

TABLE 5
BIRTHS TO UNWED MOTHERS BY MOTHER'S COUNTY OF RESIDENCE AND AGE GROUP
Arizona, 1985

County Residence	ALL AGES		Under 15	15/19	20/24	25/29	30/34	35/39	40/44	45 & Over	Unknown
	Number	Percent									
ARIZONA	14,158		106	4,642	5,230	2,631	1,101	367	80	-	1
Percent		100.0	0.7	32.8	36.9	18.6	7.8	2.6	0.6	-	0.0
Apache	772	5.4	5	194	290	171	76	26	10	-	-
Cochise	308	2.2	-	97	124	52	28	5	2	-	-
Coconino	611	4.3	2	178	233	111	67	17	3	-	-
Gila	198	1.4	-	80	68	30	17	3	-	-	-
Graham	89	0.6	-	43	28	11	4	2	1	-	-
Greenlee	26	0.2	-	13	6	4	3	-	-	-	-
La Paz	66	0.5	-	30	16	14	2	3	1	-	-
Maricopa	7,561	53.4	65	2,539	2,846	1,390	518	179	23	-	1
Mohave	183	1.3	1	66	53	45	12	5	1	-	-
Navajo	683	4.8	3	192	274	123	62	22	7	-	-
Pima	2,359	16.7	17	743	837	466	208	70	18	-	-
Pinal	676	4.8	8	268	219	94	58	22	7	-	-
Santa Cruz	96	0.7	-	28	39	15	9	4	1	-	-
Yavapai	171	1.2	2	58	59	28	16	5	3	-	-
Yuma	359	2.5	3	113	138	77	21	4	5	-	-

TABLE 6
BIRTHS TO UNWED MOTHERS BY MOTHER'S COUNTY OF RESIDENCE, ETHNIC GROUP AND EDUCATION
Arizona, 1985

County of Residence	Total	ETHNIC GROUP White	ETHNIC GROUP Native American	ETHNIC GROUP Black	ETHNIC GROUP Asian	EDUCATION None	EDUCATION Elementary	EDUCATION High School	EDUCATION College	EDUCATION Advanced Degree	EDUCATION Not Stated
ARIZONA	14,158	10,172	2,842	1,080	64	44	1,766	10,180	1,922	84	162
Percent	100.0	71.8	20.1	7.6	0.4	0.3	12.5	71.9	13.6	0.6	1.1
Apache	772	43	729	-	-	3	55	559	133	4	18
Cochise	308	278	3	27	-	1	36	216	40	1	14
Coconino	611	180	419	11	1	3	39	464	101	2	2
Gila	198	104	94	-	-	-	12	166	19	-	1
Graham	89	69	16	3	1	-	8	72	8	-	1
Greenlee	26	26	-	-	-	1	2	20	3	-	-
La Paz	66	38	28	-	-	-	4	33	3	-	26
Maricopa	7,561	6,249	487	787	38	22	1,169	5,243	1,014	47	66
Mohave	183	156	26	1	-	-	4	154	20	2	3
Navajo	683	116	560	6	1	3	38	552	73	2	15
Pima	2,358	1,887	274	176	22	5	211	1,750	362	24	7
Pinal	676	432	188	56	-	3	94	506	69	-	4
Santa Cruz	96	95	-	1	-	-	12	73	10	1	-
Yavapai	171	165	6	-	-	1	13	120	35	1	1
Yuma	359	334	12	12	1	2	69	252	32	-	4

TABLE 7
BIRTHS BY MOTHER'S COUNTY OF RESIDENCE, MARITAL STATUS* AND NUMBER OF PRENATAL VISITS,** ARIZONA, 1985

		NUMBER OF PRENATAL VISITS											
		None			1-4			5-8			9 and over		
County of Residence	Total Births	Sub-Total	Wed	Unwed	Sub-Total	Wed	Unwed	Sub-Total	Wed	Unwed	Sub-Total	Wed	Unwed
ARIZONA	59,344	1,186	561	625	3,595	1,953	1,582	11,260	7,536	3,724	43,311	35,084	8,227
	Percent	100.0	47.3	52.7	100.0	55.2	44.8	100.0	66.9	33.1	100.0	81.0	19.0
Apache	1,853	63	2	41	206	116	90	466	262	204	1,118	681	437
Cochise	1,559	18	10	8	124	83	41	399	306	93	1,018	852	166
Coconino	1,946	38	17	21	187	99	88	531	320	211	1,190	899	291
Gila	642	8	2	6	72	32	40	175	114	61	387	296	91
Graham	406	5	1	4	33	22	11	96	68	28	272	226	46
Greenlee	161	-	-	-	35	30	5	64	50	14	62	55	7
La Paz***	234	7	3	4	21	12	9	38	25	13	88	72	16
Maricopa	33,780	411	174	237	1,549	789	760	4,986	3,092	1,894	26,834	22,164	4,670
Mohave	968	18	10	8	90	68	22	271	212	59	589	495	94
Navajo	1,895	64	27	37	228	113	115	540	338	202	1,063	734	329
Pima	10,278	301	141	160	551	325	226	2,323	1,751	572	7,103	5,702	1,401
Pinal	2,049	47	20	27	176	74	102	496	309	187	1,330	970	360
Santa Cruz	523	27	18	9	71	53	18	131	106	25	294	250	44
Yavapai	1,088	9	7	2	54	34	20	151	120	31	874	756	118
Yuma	1,962	170	109	61	138	103	35	593	463	130	1,061	928	133

[*] Records with unknown or unspecified marital status (0.1 percent of all records) are included in the modal category of "wed mothers."

[**] Records with unknown or unspecified number of prenatal visits (1.5 percent of all records) are included in the modal category of "9 and more visits" (with the exception of La Paz County where entries of "unknown number of prenatal visits" apperared on 34.0 percent of all birth certificates)

[***] From among 234 birth records in La Paz County, only 154 are included in this table. On the remaining 80 records (56 births to wed, and 24 births to unwed mothers) the number of prenatal visits has not been specified.

TABLE 8
BIRTHS TO ARIZONA RESIDENTS OCCURRING IN ARIZONA BY COUNTY, Arizona, 1950-85

County	1950	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
ARIZONA	20,728	36,499	33,432	37,455	39,436	50,068	51,604	52,368	52,544	54,889	58,466
Apache	906	1,539	1,321	1,245	1,066	1,237	1,228	1,318	1,259	1,419	1,507
Cochise	790	1,573	1,345	1,382	1,477	1,511	1,618	1,500	1,453	1,513	1,385
Coconino	633	1,440	1,369	1,360	1,689	2,263	2,114	2,239	2,207	2,188	2,220
Gila	659	684	693	687	569	576	613	668	560	570	536
Graham	400	297	252	315	384	397	407	376	360	374	408
Greenlee	402	249	211	240	291	309	306	256	173	178	88
La Paz	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3	4	2
Maricopa	8,934	18,016	16,909	20,015	20,722	28,076	29,194	30,038	30,314	32,191	35,267
Mohave	242	145	261	289	489	861	876	834	858	909	896
Navajo	891	1,163	1,304	1,229	1,157	1,183	1,107	1,158	1,243	1,210	1,150
Pima	3,902	7,174	6,188	6,923	7,838	9,906	10,208	10,111	10,307	10,415	10,869
Pinal	1,464	1,944	1,554	1,396	1,175	920	905	902	850	873	969
Santa Cruz	271	442	331	327	358	310	316	253	282	344	280
Yavapai	510	628	472	538	581	846	926	1,002	952	925	1,006
Yuma	724	1,205	1,222	1,509	1,640	1,673	1,786	1,713	1,723	1,776	1,883

TABLE 9
BIRTHS BY COUNTY OF RESIDENCE
Arizona, 1950-85

County	1950	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
ARIZONA	20,510	36,655	33,762	37,591	39,543	50,049	51,620	52,628	52,919	55,109	59,344
Apache	761	1,479	1,510	1,369	1,434	1,627	1,681	1,845	1,787	1,817	1,853
Cochise	765	1,651	1,344	1.352	1,505	1,570	1,646	1,555	1,565	1,618	1,559
Coconino	768	1,452	1,443	1,407	1,477	1,824	1,733	1,768	1,808	1,813	1,946
Gila	717	744	755	693	666	705	760	810	683	672	642
Graham	385	334	333	371	424	512	509	468	435	446	406
Greenlee	440	255	170	232	297	272	299	256	185	195	161
La Paz	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	236	195	234
Maricopa	8,805	17,789	16,700	19,695	19,987	26,769	27,800	28,598	28,758	30,711	33,780
Mohave	230	184	319	465	545	871	886	886	926	988	968
Navajo	895	1,443	1,528	1,484	1,631	1,899	1,816	1,883	1,911	1,864	1,895
Pima	3,862	7,131	6,101	6,735	7,264	8,931	9,130	9,155	9,585	9,678	10,278
Pinal	1,407	1,943	1,573	1,555	1,712	1,840	1,899	1,945	1,869	1,849	2,049
Santa Cruz	250	345	285	297	361	499	519	491	457	512	523
Yavapai	492	630	488	543	631	937	998	1,067	1,032	999	1,088
Yuma	733	1,275	1,213	1,393	1,609	1,793	1,944	1,901	1,682	1,752	1,962

TABLE 10

RATES OF NATURAL INCREASE FROM BIRTHS PER 1,000 POPULATION, BY COUNTY OF RESIDENCE, ARIZONA, AND UNITED STATES, 1980-1985

AREA	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	Percent Change 1984-1985
Apache	25.4	26.2	27.4	26.2	29.0	27.1	-6.5
Cochise	10.8	11.4	10.1	9.4	10.4	9.1	-12.5
Coconino	20.2	17.8	17.1	18.3	17.9	18.2	+1.7
Gila	10.1	11.3	10.3	7.6	7.2	6.8	-5.6
Graham	14.9	14.0	12.7	10.4	11.3	10.2	-9.7
Greenlee	16.3	20.4	13.9	10.3	11.3	13.1	+15.9
Maricopa	10.0	10.2	10.2	10.0	10.0	11.2	+12.0
Mohave	5.8	5.9	4.8	5.6	5.9	2.9	-50.9
Navajo	22.0	20.2	21.0	20.9	20.3	19.8	-2.5
Pima	8.5	8.9	8.6	8.8	8.1	8.7	+7.4
Pinal	12.2	12.3	12.7	11.2	10.5	12.7	+20.9
Santa Cruz	18.5	18.6	16.2	14.4	16.1	13.8	-14.3
Yavapai	2.0	2.6	2.6	0.9	0.4	0.4	0.0
Yuma	12.1	13.8	12.2	13.0	13.5	13.8	+2.2
La Paz	NA	NA	NA	6.5	3.0	6.9	+130.0
ARIZONA	10.6	10.8	10.6	10.3	10.1	10.9	+7.9
U.S.	7.0	7.3	7.5	6.9	7.0	7.0	0.0

TABLE 11
RESIDENT BIRTHS BY MONTH OF OCCURRENCE
Arizona, 1974-85

	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
1974	3,249	2,979	3,264	3,065	3,150	3,245	3,573	3,548	3,612	3,571	3,224	3,426	39,906
Percent	8.1	7.5	8.2	7.7	7.9	8.1	9.0	8.9	9.1	8.9	8.1	8.6	100.0
1975	3,324	3,008	3,255	3,149	3,147	3,073	3,446	3,507	3,574	3,471	3,128	3,461	39,543
Percent	8.4	7.6	8.2	8.0	8.0	7.8	8.7	8.9	9.0	8.8	7.9	8.8	100.0
1976	3,346	3,071	3,297	3,063	3,206	3,137	3,426	3,569	3,669	3,382	3,328	3,534	40,028
Percent	8.4	7.7	8.2	7.7	8.0	7.8	8.6	8.9	9.2	8.4	8.3	8.8	100.0
1977	3,456	3,233	3,547	3,277	3,398	3,314	3,492	3,802	3,667	3,605	3,450	3,586	41,827
Percent	8.3	7.7	8.5	7.8	8.1	7.9	8.3	9.1	8.8	8.6	8.2	8.6	100.0
1978	3,563	3,251	3,506	3,173	3,414	3,309	3,695	3,999	3,878	3,789	3,721	3,760	43,058
Percent	8.3	7.6	8.1	7.4	7.9	7.7	8.6	9.3	9.0	8.8	8.6	8.7	100.0
1979	3,693	3,381	3,829	3,485	3,632	3,678	4,036	4,288	4,179	4,086	4,088	4,174	46,549
Percent	7.9	7.3	8.2	7.5	7.8	7.9	8.7	9.2	9.0	8.8	8.8	9.0	100.0
1980	4,006	3,748	4,069	3,822	4,039	3,982	4,497	4,369	4,707	4,414	4,060	4,336	50,049
Percent	8.0	7.5	8.1	7.6	8.1	8.0	9.0	8.7	9.4	8.8	8.1	8.7	100.0
1981	4,139	3,868	4,311	3,934	3,990	4,325	4,533	4,662	4,537	4,647	4,264	4,410	51,620
Percent	8.0	7.5	8.4	7.6	7.7	8.4	8.8	9.0	8.8	9.0	8.3	8.5	100.0
1982	4,252	3,925	4,355	4,160	4,107	4,280	4,608	4,691	4,798	4,634	4,300	4,518	52,628
Percent	8.1	7.5	8.3	7.9	7.8	8.8	8.8	8.9	9.1	8.8	8.2	8.6	100.0
1983	4,420	4,016	4,532	4,291	4,181	4,195	4,545	4,866	4,721	4,529	4,230	4,393	52,919
Percent	8.4	7.6	8.6	8.1	7.9	7.9	8.6	9.2	8.9	8.6	8.0	8.3	100.0
1984	4,397	4,209	4,456	4,244	4,331	4,368	4,954	4,979	5,013	4,842	4,693	4,623	55,109
Percent	8.0	7.6	8.1	7.7	7.9	7.9	9.0	9.0	9.1	8.8	8.6	8.3	100.0
1985	4,841	4,435	4,814	4,460	4,820	4,693	5,231	5,476	5,228	5,196	4,994	5,156	59,344
Percent	8.2	7.5	8.1	7.5	8.1	7.9	8.8	9.2	8.8	8.8	8.4	8.7	100.0

TABLE 12
BIRTHS TO ARIZONA RESIDENTS OCCURRING IN ARIZONA
BY COUNTY AND MONTH, Arizona 1985

County of Occurrence	TOTAL	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.
ARIZONA	59,344*	4,841	4,435	4,814	4,460	4,820	4,693	5,231	5,476	5,228	5,196	4,994	5,156
Apache	1,507	121	122	138	90	128	120	129	155	133	115	120	136
Cochise	1,385	123	91	132	88	116	104	131	137	110	120	120	112
Coconino	2,220	179	174	173	179	167	173	195	195	209	189	209	178
Gila	536	47	38	48	40	45	40	54	45	49	42	44	44
Graham	408	29	27	34	30	24	26	30	46	42	35	40	45
Greenlee	88	17	12	18	10	10	5	5	6	1	2	1	1
La Paz	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Maricopa	35,267	2,851	2,585	2,861	2,630	2,896	2,790	3,048	3,283	3,095	3,147	2,985	3,096
Mohave	896	73	83	73	81	64	90	74	83	75	64	61	75
Navajo	1,150	87	93	88	77	103	83	115	108	102	100	99	95
Pima	10,869	895	833	839	863	868	871	1,005	956	955	930	903	951
Pinal	969	82	73	69	61	74	83	79	93	100	84	75	96
Santa Cruz	280	20	30	17	23	25	17	24	24	27	15	27	31
Yavapai	1,006	85	80	81	74	77	89	91	98	88	95	74	74
Yuma	1,883	156	133	166	140	145	126	164	160	176	187	167	163

* 878 births to Arizona residents occurred out-of-state.

TABLE 13
BIRTHS BY COUNTY OF RESIDENCE OF MOTHER, ETHNIC GROUP AND SEX OF CHILD
Arizona, 1985

				WHITE													
	TOTAL BIRTHS			ALL		HISPANIC			NATIVE AMERICAN			BLACK			ASIAN		
County of Residence	All Ethnic Groups	White	Non-White	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F
ARIZONA	59,344	49,877	9,467	25,595	24,282	14,998	7,686	7,312	5,903	2,911	2,992	2,525	1,248	1,277	1,039	539	500
Apache	1,853	315	1,538	174	141	71	39	32	1,532	770	762	4	3	1	2	-	2
Cochise	1,559	1,327	232	710	617	552	296	256	22	11	11	130	64	66	80	45	35
Coconino	1,946	1,009	937	530	479	200	104	96	880	451	429	42	24	18	15	6	9
Gila	642	434	208	246	188	142	78	64	201	100	101	3	1	2	4	1	3
Graham	406	343	63	171	172	121	62	59	47	16	31	12	6	6	4	-	4
Greenlee	161	154	7	70	84	81	37	44	5	4	1	1	-	1	1	1	-
La Paz	234	156	78	84	72	74	41	33	78	32	46	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maricopa	33,780	30,481	3,299	15,589	14,892	7,851	4,017	3,834	1,003	500	503	1,658	793	865	638	340	298
Mohave	968	901	67	466	435	64	29	35	59	27	32	2	1	1	6	3	3
Navajo	1,895	696	1,199	343	353	116	62	54	1,181	568	613	14	7	7	4	2	2
Pima	10,278	9,070	1,208	4,688	4,382	3,499	1,786	1,713	499	246	254	482	250	232	227	111	116
Pinal	2,049	1,627	422	875	752	721	383	338	323	161	162	90	46	44	9	5	4
Santa Cruz	523	518	5	257	261	448	224	224	-	-	-	1	1	-	4	-	4
Yavapai	1,088	1,038	50	516	522	117	67	50	38	15	23	3	1	2	9	7	2
Yuma	1,962	1,808	154	876	932	941	464	480	35	11	24	83	51	32	36	20	16

TABLE 1A
BIRTHS BY MOTHER'S AGE GROUP AND COUNTY OF RESIDENCE
Arizona, 1985

County of Residence	All Ages	Less Than 15	15/19	20/24	25/29	30/34	35/39	40/44	45 and Over	Not Stated
ARIZONA	59,344	110	7,916	19,721	17,979	9,990	3,126	483	15	4
Apache	1,853	5	261	620	496	312	127	33	1	-
Cochise	1,559	-	184	603	465	229	67	10	1	-
Coconino	1,946	2	255	642	575	328	124	19	1	-
Gila	642	-	135	216	158	94	30	9	-	-
Graham	406	-	78	120	115	58	31	4	-	-
Greenlee	161	-	26	65	38	24	6	2	-	-
La Paz	234	-	51	80	58	32	11	2	-	-
Maricopa	33,780	61	4,352	11,182	10,557	5,686	1,702	225	5	3
Mohave	968	1	141	333	290	148	45	10	-	-
Navajo	1,895	3	284	646	461	326	144	29	1	1
Pima	10,278	17	1,262	3,238	3,223	1,898	556	82	2	-
Pinal	2,049	3	420	715	512	288	86	18	1	-
Santa Cruz	523	-	59	143	163	109	39	9	1	-
Yavapai	1,088	2	140	336	326	197	73	14	-	-
Yuma	1,962	3	268	782	544	261	85	17	2	-

TABLE 15
RESIDENT BIRTHS BY MOTHER'S ETHNIC GROUPS AND AGE GROUP
Arizona, 1982-85

Ethnic Group	Total	-15	15/19	20/24	25/29	30/34	35/39	40/44	45+	Not Stated
1982										
White	45,049	90	6,540	15,559	13,667	6,896	1,974	301	19	3
Native American	5,137	25	1,100	1,772	1,243	663	277	53	4	-
Black	1,800	13	430	695	438	176	41	5	2	-
Asian	642	3	27	145	219	190	47	10	-	1
Total	52,628	131	8,097	18,171	15,567	7,925	2,339	369	25	4
1983										
White	45,141	75	6,149	15,330	13,905	7,179	2,158	326	17	2
Native American	5,297	33	1,047	1,907	1,281	688	271	67	2	1
Black	1,820	15	458	660	452	178	45	10	2	-
Asian	661	-	32	149	242	179	52	6	1	-
Total	52,919	123	7,686	18,046	15,880	8,224	2,526	409	22	3
1984										
White	47,250	67	6,028	16,005	14,599	7,889	2,312	335	15	-
Native American	5,265	27	1,014	1,871	1,263	734	282	68	5	1
Black	1,911	16	432	743	466	191	58	5	-	-
Asian	683	-	39	153	254	166	59	12	-	-
Total	55,109	110	7,513	18,772	16,582	8,980	2,711	420	20	1
1985										
White	51,034	67	6,486	16,874	15,834	8,743	2,624	391	12	3
Native American	5,478	25	980	1,916	1,321	805	349	78	3	1
Black	1,969	15	417	753	488	203	86	7	-	-
Asian	863	3	33	178	336	239	67	7	-	-
Total	59,344	110	7,916	19,721	17,979	9,990	3,126	483	15	4

TABLE 16
BIRTHS BY MOTHER'S COUNTY OF RESIDENCE AND EDUCATION
Arizona, 1985

		YEARS OF EDUCATION					
County of Residence	Total	None	1-8	9-12	13-16	17+	Not Stated
ARIZONA	59,344	136	4,059	33,918	18,145	2,623	463
Percent	100.0	0.2	6.8	57.2	30.6	4.4	0.8
Apache	1,853	13	136	1,229	401	39	35
Cochise	1,559	1	98	926	428	48	58
Coconino	1,946	9	82	1,166	596	90	3
Gila	642	0	28	458	139	16	1
Graham	406	0	21	248	130	5	2
Greenlee	161	1	3	123	33	1	0
La Paz	234	2	16	91	22	2	101
Maricopa	33,780	75	2,462	18,405	11,118	1,553	167
Mohave	9678	0	22	711	187	26	22
Navajo	1,895	13	88	1,324	403	39	28
Pima	10,278	9	523	5,5712	3,352	659	23
Pinal	2,049	4	187	1,408	417	28	5
Santa Cruz	523	0	67	307	124	22	3
Yavapai	1,088	3	27	639	366	50	3
Yuma	1,962	6	299	1,171	429	45	12

TABLE 17

BIRTHS WITH CONGENITAL ANOMALIES MENTIONED ON BIRTH CERTIFICATE BY ETHNIC GROUP AND SEX OF CHILD

Arizona, 1985

Congenital Anomalies	All Ethnic Groups	White	Non-White	White		Native Americans			Black			Asian		
				M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F
Total Births	59,344	49,877	9,467	25,595	24,282	5,903	2,911	2,992	2,525	1,248	1,277	1,039	539	500
Total Births with Anomalies Mentioned	511	388	123	219	161	97	48	49	18	12	6	8	6	2
Rate per 1,000 Births	8.6	7.8	13.0	8.5	6.6	16.4	16.5	16.4	7.1	9.6	4.7	7.7	11.1	4.0
Anencephalus and Similar Anomalies	9	6	3	1	5	2	-	2	1	-	1	-	-	-
Spina Bifida	11	8	3	4	4	2	1	1	1	-	1	-	-	-
Other Congenital Anomalies of Nervous System	5	4	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Congenital Anomalies of Eye	5	4	1	1	3	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Congenital Anomalies of Ear, Face, and Neck	10	8	2	6	2	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bulbus Cordis Anomalies and Anomalies of Cardiac Septac Closure	14	8	6	6	2	6	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Congenital Anomalies of Heart	27	21	6	12	9	6	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Congenital Anomalies of Circulatory System	10	8	2	6	2	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Congenital Anomalies of Respiratory System	6	5	1	4	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cleft Palate and Cleft Lip	48	36	12	22	14	10	5	5	-	-	-	2	2	-
Other Congenital Anomalies of Upper Alimentary Tract	6	5	1	4	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Congenital Anomalies of Digestive System	10	7	3	3	4	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Congenital Anomalies of Genital Organs	53	41	12	40	1	7	7	-	6	6	-	1	1	-
Congenital Anomalies of Urinary System	11	11	-	6	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Certain Congenital Musculoskeletal Deformities	50	34	16	12	22	13	3	10	1	1	-	2	1	1
Other Congenital Anomalies of Limbs	65	49	16	30	19	10	6	4	6	5	1	-	-	-
Other Congenital Musculoskeletal Anomalies	24	17	7	7	10	7	3	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Congenital Anomalies of the Integument	38	30	8	19	11	6	5	1	2	2	-	-	-	-
Chromosomal Anomalies	30	22	8	10	12	6	2	4	1	-	1	1	1	-
Other and Unspecified Congenital Anomalies	79	64	15	30	34	12	5	7	2	-	2	1	1	-

TABLE 18
BIRTHS WITH CONGENITAL ANOMALIES MENTIONED ON BIRTH CERTIFICATE BY COUNTY OF RESIDENCE
Arizona, 1985

Congenital Anomalies	Arizona	Apache	Cochise	Coconino	Gila	Graham	Greenlee	La Paz	Maricopa	Mohave	Navajo	Pima	Pinal	Santa Cruz	Yavapai	Yuma
TOTAL	511	29	10	27	6	2	7	5	261	21	25	74	21	3	6	14
Rate per 1,000 Births	8.6	15.6	6.4	13.9	9.3	4.9	43.5	21.4	7.7	21.7	13.2	7.2	10.2	5.7	5.5	7.1
Anencephalus and Similar Anomalies	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
Spina Bifida	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	2	1	-	1	-
Other Congenital Anomalies of Nervous System	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
Congenital Anomalies of Eye	5	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Congenital Anomalies of Ear, Face, and Neck	10	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	5	1	-	-	-
Bulbus Cordis Anomalies and Anomalies of Cardial Septal Closure	14	1	-	4	-	-	-	-	7	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Other Congenital Anomalies of Heart	27	2	-	2	1	-	-	2	13	2	2	2	-	-	-	1
Other Congenital Anomalies of Circulatory System	10	5	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Congenital Anomalies of Respiratory System	6	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	3	-	-	-	-
Cleft Palate and Cleft Lip	48	4	-	3	1	-	-	-	25	2	1	9	1	-	1	1
Other Congenital Anomalies of Upper Alimentary Tract	6	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Congenital Anomalies of Digestive System	10	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	4	1	1	-	1	-	-	1
Congenital Anomalies of Genital Organs	53	2	2	1	-	-	1	-	22	2	5	11	3	-	1	3
Congenital Anomalies of Urinary System	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	3	-	1	1	-
Certain Congenital Musculoskeletal Deformities	50	5	1	4	-	-	1	-	22	9	4	2	1	-	-	1
Other Congenital Anomalies of Limbs	65	-	1	5	-	2	1	1	36	1	2	10	3	1	-	2
Other Congenital Musculoskeletal Anomalies	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	1	1	6	2	-	-	-
Congenital Anomalies of the Integument	38	2	2	-	1	-	-	-	24	1	2	1	4	-	1	-
Chromosomal Anomalies	30	2	1	4	-	-	-	-	16	-	2	4	-	-	-	1
Other and Unspecified Anomalies	79	2	3	3	1	-	1	2	42	1	4	10	4	1	1	4

TABLE 19
MORTALITY BY COUNTY OF RESIDENCE
Arizona, 1950-85

County	1950	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
ARIZONA	6,317	10,067	11,950	14,857	16,964	21,226	21,318	21,951	22,482	23,785	24,577
Apache	255	266	263	266	316	302	302	317	294	306	330
Cochise	322	428	420	511	512	631	628	644	712	664	687
Coconino	161	267	267	288	278	309	308	339	320	341	379
Gila	245	253	284	282	284	330	337	417	385	396	381
Graham	112	123	137	149	174	171	184	164	184	175	169
Greenlee	87	71	69	77	74	86	52	73	61	66	47
La Paz	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	140	154	136
Maricopa	2,735	5,011	6,186	7,895	9,147	11,769	11,923	12,214	12,433	13,398	13,661
Mohave	90	97	133	238	406	549	548	612	593	607	753
Navajo	300	273	293	341	355	415	415	400	406	428	460
Pima	1,051	2,058	2,430	3,062	3,511	4,311	4,253	4,279	4,506	4,734	4,865
Pinal	401	474	508	548	579	731	745	741	782	814	785
Santa Cruz	63	78	101	90	120	121	125	135	131	150	148
Yavapai	267	348	440	555	647	801	813	878	961	964	1,057
Yuma	228	320	419	555	561	700	685	738	574	588	719

TABLE 20
MORTALITY RATES* BY COUNTY OF RESIDENCE
Arizona, 1950-85

County	1950	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
U.S.	9.6	9.5	9.4	9.4	8.5	8.8	8.6	8.5	8.6	8.7**	8.7**
ARIZONA	8.4	7.7	7.5	8.4	7.6	7.8	7.6	7.6	7.7	7.8	7.7
Apache	9.2	8.7	7.7	8.2	7.7	5.8	5.8	5.7	5.2	5.9	5.8
Cochise	10.2	7.8	7.5	8.3	6.9	7.3	7.1	7.2	7.8	7.3	7.1
Coconino	6.7	6.4	5.4	6.0	4.3	4.1	3.8	4.1	3.9	4.1	4.4
Gila	10.1	9.8	10.1	9.6	8.7	8.9	8.9	10.9	9.9	10.5	10.0
Graham	8.6	8.8	8.7	9.0	8.6	7.5	7.9	6.9	7.6	7.3	7.2
Greenlee	6.8	6.2	6.6	7.5	6.2	7.5	4.3	5.6	5.1	5.8	5.4
La Paz	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	10.8	11.5	9.4
Maricopa	8.2	7.6	7.3	8.1	7.5	7.8	7.7	7.6	7.6	7.7	7.6
Mohave	10.6	12.5	8.8	9.2	10.9	9.8	9.7	10.7	9.9	9.3	10.4
Navajo	10.2	7.2	6.7	7.2	6.1	6.1	6.0	5.6	5.6	6.0	6.4
Pima	7.4	7.7	7.8	8.7	8.0	8.1	7.7	7.5	7.7	7.9	7.8
Pinal	9.3	7.6	8.0	8.0	6.6	8.0	8.0	7.8	8.1	8.3	7.8
Santa Cruz	6.7	7.2	7.5	6.4	6.9	5.9	5.9	6.1	5.9	6.7	5.5
Yavapai	10.7	12.0	13.5	15.0	13.2	11.8	11.7	12.2	13.1	11.9	12.0
Yuma	8.1	6.9	7.5	9.1	8.0	7.7	7.5	7.8	7.1	6.9	8.0

* Per 1,000 estimated mid-year population

** Preliminary

TABLE 21
MORTALITY BY COUNTY OF OCCURRENCE
Arizona, 1950-85

County	1950	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
ARIZONA	6,822	10,557	12,356	15,259	17,450	22,054	21,925	22,655	23,205	24,598	25,382
Apache	308	315	222	184	231	240	199	231	212	202	250
Cochise	315	387	394	474	434	499	483	519	589	556	566
Coconino	183	322	295	304	326	382	363	392	391	439	469
Gila	240	233	261	276	254	284	303	355	304	308	299
Graham	102	102	98	132	145	132	133	117	154	144	141
Greenlee	76	71	60	63	58	61	40	59	38	42	19
La Paz	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	118	120	120
Maricopa	2,958	5,318	6,478	8,275	9,671	12,671	12,730	13,169	13,450	14,614	14,791
Mohave	95	110	143	218	377	447	440	474	495	568	642
Navajo	266	224	282	291	273	303	325	294	290	298	306
Pima	1,251	2,193	2,591	3,355	3,940	4,960	4,826	4,847	5,060	5,234	5,413
Pinal	418	453	468	443	395	484	462	467	485	437	496
Santa Cruz	67	83	103	92	92	81	87	99	99	111	110
Yavapai	308	429	516	613	665	786	787	833	870	874	978
Yuma	235	317	445	539	589	724	747	799	650	651	782

TABLE 22
RESIDENT MORTALITY BY MONTH OF OCCURRENCE
Arizona, 1970-85

	JAN.	FEB.	MARCH	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	TOTAL
1970	1,305	1,231	1,273	1,206	1,305	1,189	1,215	1,198	1,155	1,236	1,265	1,279	14,857
Percent	8.8	8.3	8.6	8.1	8.8	8.0	8.0	8.1	7.8	8.3	8.5	8.6	100.0
1980	1,904	1,649	1,835	1,729	1,686	1,663	1,726	1,651	1,646	1,659	1,779	2,299	21,226
Percent	9.0	7.8	8.6	8.1	7.9	7.8	8.1	7.8	7.8	7.8	8.4	10.8	100.0
1981	2,098	1,666	1,856	1,828	1,742	1,642	1,774	1,715	1,612	1,747	1,765	1,873	21,318
Percent	9.8	7.8	8.7	8.6	8.2	7.7	8.3	8.0	7.6	8.2	8.3	8.8	100.0
1982	2,013	1,013	1,948	1,790	1,762	1,687	1,734	1,781	1,727	1,815	1,723	1,958	21,951
Percent	9.2	9.2	8.9	8.2	8.0	7.7	7.9	8.1	7.9	8.3	7.8	8.9	100.0
1983	1,982	1,902	1,979	1,968	1,924	1,677	1,805	1,803	1,765	1,822	1,847	2,008	22,482
Percent	8.8	8.5	8.8	8.8	8.6	7.5	8.0	8.0	7.9	8.1	8.2	8.9	100.0
1984	2,014	1,978	2,244	2,108	2,036	1,865	1,833	1,852	1,737	1,935	2,011	2,172	23,785
Percent	8.5	8.3	9.4	8.9	8.6	7.8	7.7	7.8	7.3	8.1	8.5	9.1	100.0
1985	2,314	2,201	2,110	1,966	2,017	1,956	1,952	1,874	1,919	1,958	2,042	2,268	24,577
Percent	9.4	9.0	8.6	8.0	8.2	8.0	7.9	7.6	7.8	8.0	8.3	9.2	100.0

TABLE 23
MORTALITY BY COUNTY OF RESIDENCE, ETHNIC GROUP AND GENDER
Arizona, 1985

County of Residence	All Ethnic Groups	White						Black		Native Americans		Other	
		Total		Non-Hispanic		Hispanic							
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
ARIZONA	24,577	12,845	10,050	11,638	9,255	1,207	795	331	228	625	396	52	50
Apache	330	39	24	33	20	6	4	2	-	147	118	-	-
Cochise	687	366	304	303	238	63	66	5	6	-	-	2	4
Coconino	379	173	124	133	106	20	18	2	2	62	36	-	-
Gila	381	200	140	179	119	21	21	-	1	23	16	-	1
Graham	169	92	63	69	48	23	15	1	1	6	6		-
Greenlee	47	25	22	14	18	11	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
La Paz	136	83	32	78	30	5	2	-	1	13	5	2	-
Maricopa	13,661	7,309	5,809	6,784	5,519	525	290	202	152	83	54	30	22
Mohave	753	453	284	446	280	7	4	-	1	11	3	-	
Navajo	460	122	97	108	89	14	8	4	2	156	79	-	-
Pima	4,865	2,490	2,092	2,201	1,864	289	229	84	44	75	52	10	18
Pinal	785	413	290	330	248	83	42	14	9	39	19	-	1
Santa Cruz	148	81	65	33	31	48	34	1	-	1	-	-	-
Yavapai	1,057	605	444	584	432	21	12	1	1	2	4	-	-
Yuma	719	414	260	343	213	71	47	15	8	7	4	8	3

TABLE 24
FETAL MORTALITY BY COUNTY OF OCCURRENCE, ETHNIC GROUP AND SEX OF CHILD
Arizona, 1985

County of Occurrence	TOTAL FETAL DEATHS			WHITE		NATIVE AMERICANS			BLACK			ASIAN		
	All	White	Non-White	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F
TOTAL	422	344	78	190	154	46	25	21	28	14	14	4	1	3
Apache	10	2	8	1	1	8	3	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cochise	10	9	1	5	4	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Coconino	22	11	11	7	4	10	6	4	1	-	1	-	-	-
Gila	2	1	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Graham	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Greenlee	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
La Paz	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maricopa	232	200	32	111	89	11	8	3	18	12	6	3	1	2
Mohave	10	9	1	5	4	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Navajo	14	9	5	6	3	5	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pima	91	75	16	40	35	9	6	3	6	1	5	1	-	1
Pinal	4	1	3	1	-	2	-	2	1	1	-	-	-	-
Santa Cruz	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yavapai	11	11	-	5	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yuma	15	15	-	8	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

TABLE 25
FETAL MORTALITY BY COUNTY OF OCCURRENCE
Arizona, 1950-85

County	1950	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
ARIZONA	381	463	413	385	351	428	394	434	393	371	432
Apache	13	14	17	14	9	6	16	12	14	13	10
Cochise	8	29	25	26	19	10	13	12	7	9	10
Coconino	13	20	9	9	12	16	17	22	25	18	22
Gila	18	10	7	12	8	3	8	3	7	5	2
Graham	4	5	2	2	6	2	3	2	4	3	1
Greenlee	7	4	4	3	4	2	1	2	1	-	-
La Paz	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	-	-
Maricopa	175	228	204	200	166	229	198	225	190	211	232
Mohave	2	4	2	4	5	5	3	4	8	10	10
Navajo	11	21	13	9	20	5	11	11	10	10	14
Pima	68	77	74	69	54	113	97	115	89	70	91
Pinal	27	28	32	12	25	9	10	6	7	7	4
Santa Cruz	6	4	4	3	8	3	4	1	3	3	-
Yavapai	14	6	8	8	3	8	2	9	7	5	11
Yuma	15	13	12	14	12	17	11	10	20	7	15

TABLE 26
FETAL MORTALITY RATES* BY COUNTY OF OCCURRENCE
Arizona, 1950-85

County	1950	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
ARIZONA	18.6	12.6	12.2	10.2	8.9	8.5	7.6	8.2	7.4	6.7	7.1
Apache	17.1	9.5	11.3	10.2	6.3	4.9	9.5	6.5	7.8	7.2	5.4
Cochise	10.5	17.6	18.6	19.2	12.6	6.6	7.9	7.7	4.5	5.6	6.4
Coconino	16.9	13.8	6.2	6.4	8.1	7.1	9.8	12.4	13.8	9.9	11.3
Gila	25.1	13.4	9.3	17.3	12.0	5.2	10.5	3.7	10.2	7.4	3.1
Graham	10.4	15.0	6.0	5.4	14.2	5.0	5.9	4.3	9.2	6.7	2.5
Greenlee	15.9	15.7	23.5	12.9	13.5	6.5	3.3	7.8	5.4	-	-
La Paz*	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	4.2	-	-
Maricopa	19.9	12.8	12.2	10.2	8.3	8.2	7.1	7.9	6.6	6.9	6.9
Mohave	8.7	21.7	6.3	8.6	9.2	5.8	3.4	4.5	8.6	10.1	10.3
Navajo	12.3	14.6	8.5	6.1	12.3	4.2	6.1	5.8	5.2	5.4	7.4
Pima	17.6	10.8	12.1	10.2	7.4	11.4	10.6	12.6	9.3	7.2	8.8
Pinal	19.2	14.4	20.3	7.7	14.6	9.8	5.3	3.1	3.7	3.8	1.9
Santa Cruz	24.0	11.6	14.0	10.1	22.2	9.7	7.7	2.0	6.6	5.9	-
Yavapai	28.5	9.5	16.4	14.7	4.8	9.5	2.0	8.4	6.8	5.0	10.1
Yuma	20.5	10.2	9.9	10.1	7.5	10.2	5.7	5.3	11.9	4.0	7.6

* Per 1,000 live births

TABLE 27
INFANT MORTALITY BY COUNTY OF RESIDENCE
ARIZONA, 1950-85

County	1950	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
ARIZONA	937	1,165	855	670	587	619	600	491	509	525	572
Apache	81	82	49	36	27	23	25	21	20	25	22
Cochise	26	44	44	19	24	19	22	14	20	23	15
Coconino	47	67	64	39	32	20	20	16	22	16	21
Gila	35	35	37	11	11	12	5	13	5	3	5
Graham	22	15	10	9	8	8	14	4	3	7	4
Greenlee	15	7	4	9	7	5	1	5	-	2	3
La Paz	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	8	1	6
Maricopa	328	478	349	305	289	358	333	265	266	272	319
Mohave	11	4	10	3	6	18	8	11	9	8	7
Navajo	96	93	69	43	33	27	29	18	23	18	26
Pima	111	195	112	120	81	72	84	76	88	96	94
Pinal	97	75	48	36	31	17	17	19	17	27	18
Santa Cruz	12	9	6	5	5	3	5	3	3	4	4
Yavapai	19	19	15	8	8	11	15	10	11	11	9
Yuma	37	42	38	27	25	26	22	16	14	12	19

TABLE 28
INFANT MORTALITY BY COUNTY OF RESIDENCE, ETHNIC GROUP AND GENDER
Arizona, 1985

County of Residence	TOTAL DEATHS			WHITE						NATIVE AMERICANS			BLACK			ASIAN	
				Non-Hispanic			Hispanic										
	All	White	Non-White	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M
ARIZONA	572	464	108	344	220	124	120	68	52	72	38	34	32	20	12	4	2
Apache	22	3	19	3	3	-	-	-	-	19	9	10	-	-	-	-	-
Cochise	15	13	2	10	4	6	3	2	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	1
Coconino	21	15	6	12	8	4	3	-	3	6	5	1	-	-	-	-	-
Gila	5	2	3	2	1	1	-	-	-	3	1	2	-	-	-	-	-
Graham	4	4	-	3	2	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Greenlee	3	3	-	2	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
La Paz	6	4	2	4	1	3	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maricopa	319	282	37	211	135	76	71	41	30	17	5	12	20	13	7	-	-
Mohave	7	6	1	5	3	2	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Navajo	26	13	13	12	10	2	1	-	1	13	10	3	-	-	-	-	-
Pima	94	79	15	57	38	18	23	12	11	5	2	3	7	5	2	3	1
Pinal	18	10	8	5	3	2	5	3	2	9	4	2	2	1	1	-	-
Santa Cruz	4	4	-	-	-	-	4	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yavapai	9	9	-	9	5	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yuma	19	17	2	10	6	4	7	5	2	-	-	-	2	1	1	-	-

TABLE 29
INFANT MORTALITY RATES* BY COUNTY OF RESIDENCE, ETHNIC GROUP AND GENDER
Arizona, 1985

County of Residence	TOTAL DEATHS			WHITE						NATIVE AMERICANS			BLACK		
				Non-Hispanic			Hispanic								
	All	White	Non-White	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F
ARIZONA	9.6	9.3	11.4	9.9	12.3	7.3	8.0	8.8	7.1	12.2	13.0	11.4	12.7	16.0	9.4
Apache	11.9	**	12.3	**	**	-	-	-	-	12.4	**	13.1	-	-	-
Cochise	9.6	9.8	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	-	**	-	**	-	**
Coconino	10.8	14.5	**	14.8	**	**	**	-	**	**	-	**	-	-	-
Gila	7.8	**	**	**	**	**	-	-	-	**	**	**	-	-	-
Graham	9.8	**	-	**	**	**	**	**	-	-	**	-	-	-	-
Greenlee	18.6	**	-	**	**	**	**	**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
La Paz	25.6	**	**	**	**	**	-	-	-	**	-	-	-	-	-
Maricopa	9.4	9.2	11.2	9.3	11.7	6.9	9.0	10.2	7.8	16.9	**	23.9	12.1	16.4	**
Mohave	7.2	**	**	**	**	**	**	-	**	**	-	**	-	-	-
Navajo	13.7	18.7	10.8	20.7	35.6	**	**	-	**	11.0	17.6	**	-	-	-
Pima	9.1	8.7	12.4	10.2	13.1	6.7	6.6	6.7	6.4	**	**	**	**	**	**
Pinal	8.8	6.1	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
Santa Cruz	7.6	**	-	-	-	-	**	**	**	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yavapai	8.3	**	-	**	**	**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yuma	9.7	9.4	**	11.5	**	**	**	**	**	-	-	-	**	**	**

* Rates per 1,000 live births in corresponding ethnic group, and calculated only if at least 10 infant deaths recorded in 1985

** Fewer than 10 infant deaths

- No infant deaths recorded in 1985

TABLE 30
INFANT MORTALITY RATES* BY AGE AND SELECTED CAUSES
ARIZONA, UNITED STATES: 1985

Age and Cause of Death	International Classification of Diseases, Ninth Revision	NUMBER	AZ. RATE	U.S.RATE**
Total - Under 1 Year		572	963.9	1,057.0
Under 28 Days		348	586.4	NA
28 Days to 364 Days		224	377.5	NA
Certain Gastrointestional Diseases	008-009,535,555-558	6	10.1	4.8
Pneumonia and Influenza	480-487	11	18.5	17.9
Congenital Anomalies	740-759	153	257.8	236.7
Disorders Relating to Short Gestation and Unspecified Low-Birthweight	765	51	85.9	83.3
Birth Trauma	767	1	1.7	7.5
Untrauterine Hypoxia and Birth Asphyxia	768	16	27.0	28.4
Respiratory Distress Syndrome	769	45	75.8	100.7
Other Conditions Originating in the Perinatal Period	760-764,766,770-779	90	151.6	264.5
Sudden Infant Death Syndrome	798.0	89	150.0	129.6
ALL OTHER CAUSES	RESIDUAL	110	185.3	183.9

* Per 100,000 Live Births
** Provisional

TABLE 31
NEONATAL MORTALITY BY COUNTY OF RESIDENCE
ARIZONA, 1950-85

County	1950	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
ARIZONA	534	711	530	468	381	414	381	303	314	303	348
Apache	NA	30	13	17	10	9	12	6	11	9	10
Cochise	NA	30	29	16	18	13	15	10	15	13	8
Coconino	NA	24	24	36	17	11	11	10	13	5	9
Gila	NA	19	24	9	6	8	2	8	2	1	3
Graham	NA	8	8	6	4	6	10	2	2	6	1
Greenlee	NA	5	4	5	6	2	-	5	-	2	2
La Paz	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3	1	6
Maricopa	NA	333	247	229	206	260	230	176	167	170	197
Mohave	NA	1	0	3	5	10	4	5	6	6	2
Navajo	NA	33	28	15	18	15	15	8	9	8	13
Pima	NA	142	79	86	67	68	53	67	56	62	68
Pinal	NA	39	38	20	18	16	6	8	15	11	7
Santa Cruz	NA	6	6	3	6	3	2	2	2	2	6
Yavapai	NA	12	8	6	4	4	5	6	7	5	6
Yuma	NA	29	22	19	10	13	16	14	8	6	11

TABLE 32
NEONATAL MORTALITY RATES* BY COUNTY OF RESIDENCE
ARIZONA, UNITED STATES: 1950-85

County	1950	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
U.S.	20.6	18.7	17.7	15.1	11.8	8.4	7.9	7.7	7.3	6.9**	NA
ARIZONA	26.6	19.4	15.9	12.4	9.6	8.3	7.4	5.8	5.9	5.5	5.9
Apache	NA	20.3	8.6	12.4	6.9	5.5	7.1	3.3	6.2	5.0	6.5
Cochise	NA	18.2	21.6	11.8	11.9	8.2	9.1	6.4	9.6	8.0	5.1
Coconino	NA	16.5	16.6	18.5	11.5	6.0	6.3	5.7	7.2	2.8	4.6
Gila	NA	25.5	31.8	13.0	9.0	11.3	2.6	9.9	2.9	1.5	4.7
Graham	NA	24.0	24.0	16.2	9.4	7.8	19.6	4.3	4.6	9.0	4.9
Greenlee	NA	19.6	23.5	21.6	20.2	7.3	-	19.5	-	10.3	12.4
La Paz***	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	12.7	5.1	17.1
Maricopa	NA	18.7	14.8	11.6	10.3	9.7	8.3	6.1	5.8	5.5	5.8
Mohave	NA	5.4	3.0	6.5	9.1	11.5	4.5	5.6	4.3	6.1	2.1
Navajo	NA	22.9	19.4	10.1	11.0	7.9	8.3	4.2	4.7	4.3	6.9
Pima	NA	19.9	14.5	12.8	6.4	5.4	5.8	5.1	5.8	6.4	6.6
Pinal	NA	20.1	26.3	18.0	10.5	7.6	4.2	4.1	8.0	5.9	3.4
Santa Cruz	NA	17.4	21.9	10.1	11.0	6.0	3.9	4.1	4.4	3.9	7.6
Yavapai	NA	19.0	15.8	11.0	6.3	4.3	5.0	5.6	6.8	5.0	5.5
Yuma	NA	22.7	17.4	13.6	11.1	7.3	7.2	7.4	4.8	3.4	5.6

* Per 1,000 live births

** Preliminary

TABLE 33
MORTALITY BY FIVE-YEAR AGE GROUPS AND COUNTY OF RESIDENCE
Arizona, 1985

County	All Ages	Under 1 Day	1-6 Days	7-27 Days	28 & Over	Total Infant	1-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80-84	85+	Unknown
ARIZONA	24,577	191	95	62	224	572	133	68	74	261	377	380	361	375	415	551	826	1,278	2,123	2,762	3,273	3,596	3,113	3,979	60
Apache	330	6	6	-	10	22	10	-	3	13	13	17	24	12	21	18	12	11	16	22	27	26	26	37	-
Cochise	687	5	2	1	7	15	3	-	2	9	12	6	1	7	9	17	31	35	47	93	90	97	96	115	5
Coconino	379	4	1	5	12	21	3	4	6	5	15	9	11	15	15	16	17	22	24	27	41	51	30	47	-
Gila	381	3	-	-	2	5	1	-	-	4	2	6	4	8	5	5	11	27	45	55	55	63	37	48	-
Graham	169	2	-	-	2	4	-	-	2	2	-	2	2	3	6	5	7	11	9	23	20	25	23	25	-
Greenlee	47	2	-	-	1	3	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	4	8	6	5	4	4	8	-
La Paz	136	1	2	1	2	6	2	-	-	-	2	3	4	1	3	5	10	14	43	18	25	16	12	1	3
Maricopa	13,661	108	53	36	122	319	75	40	34	133	209	203	187	207	222	289	471	704	1,163	1,502	1,783	2,002	1,762	2,340	16
Mohave	753	-	2	-	5	7	-	1	3	7	12	8	12	11	13	20	31	48	99	116	128	100	70	65	2
Navajo	460	8	2	3	13	26	8	2	5	13	19	14	6	7	14	13	17	24	45	48	42	59	40	58	-
Pima	4,865	37	22	9	26	94	20	9	12	47	52	83	75	48	65	108	158	245	418	522	634	714	675	882	4
Pinal	785	2	3	2	11	18	2	4	2	11	18	12	13	22	19	17	21	38	75	95	128	98	98	89	5
Santa Cruz	168	3	-	1	-	4	-	1	-	1	4	1	2	4	2	2	4	9	10	17	25	21	18	23	-
Yavapai	1,057	6	-	-	3	9	2	3	1	9	5	9	9	14	11	13	22	39	87	122	188	199	146	169	-
Yuma	719	5	2	4	8	19	5	4	4	7	14	5	11	16	10	22	19	51	63	95	80	114	85	70	25

TABLE 34
SELECTED CAUSES OF MORTALITY BY COUNTY OF RESIDENCE
Arizona, 1985

Cause of Death	Total	Apache	Cochise	Coconino	Gila	Graham	Greenlee	La Paz	Maricopa	Mohave	Navajo	Pima	Pinal	Santa Cruz	Yavapai	Yuma
ALL CAUSES	24,577	330	687	379	381	169	47	136	13,661	753	460	4,865	785	148	1,057	719
Heart Disease	7,967	43	233	85	125	46	13	24	4,573	270	129	1,524	249	43	384	226
Cancer	5,570	39	172	77	92	39	10	30	3,142	183	71	1,114	168	385	247	151
Stroke	1,497	13	47	23	25	13	1	7	868	39	25	281	38	10	68	39
Accidents	1,457	83	24	51	21	12	3	13	698	55	59	245	61	12	57	63
Motor Vehicle	864	50	14	29	17	7	1	9	437	30	33	134	42	8	35	18
Other	593	33	10	22	4	5	2	4	261	25	26	111	19	4	22	45
Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease	1,312	2	27	11	12	5	1	7	753	31	18	270	53	2	66	54
Influenza and Pneumonia	779	11	15	10	15	6	4	4	443	16	16	175	15	5	26	18
Suicide	567	9	12	15	8	2	1	4	306	23	13	117	16	4	22	15
Diabetes	452	9	22	13	5	3	3	3	228	16	15	82	18	5	10	20
Symptoms and Ill-Defined Conditions	340	29	11	11	3	4	2	26	141	8	16	47	12	4	8	18
Alcoholism	333	16	10	10	5	6	-	2	171	5	11	61	12	1	11	12
Atherosclerosis	318	1	12	2	7	2	1	-	137	15	2	109	7	-	16	7
Homicide	256	8	2	5	5	3	-	1	141	5	8	50	12	-	6	10
Diseases of the Arteries	240	1	9	3	4	3	-	1	119	8	4	58	6	-	18	6
Perinatal Conditions*	203	9	2	6	3	2	1	2	107	1	7	50	5	3	3	2
Congenital Anomalies**	211	6	5	3	-	-	3	1	129	3	7	35	7	2	3	7
All Other Causes	3,075	51	84	54	51	23	4	11	1,705	75	59	647	106	22	112	71

* Defined as "Certain Diseases in Early Infancy" in Arizona Health Status and Vital Statistics 1984

** Defined as "Birth Defects" in Arizona Health Status and Vital Statistics 1984

TABLE 35
RATES* FOR SELECTED CAUSES OF MORTALITY BY COUNTY OF RESIDENCE
ARIZONA, UNITED STATES: 1985

Cause of Death	U.S.**	Arizona	Apache	Cochise	Coconino	Gila	Graham	Greenlee	La Paz	Maricopa	Mohave	Navajo	Pima	Pinal	Santa Cruz	Yavapai	Yuma
ALL CAUSES	874.8	768.6	585.7	713.5	440.9	443.2	724.8	542.0	944.6	758.9	1,037.4	636.1	779.2	783.9	546.1	1,201.3	798.0
Heart Disease	325.0	249.1	76.3	242.0	98.9	145.4	197.3	149.9	166.7	254.0	372.0	178.4	244.1	248.7	158.7	436.4	250.8
Cancer	191.7	174.2	69.2	178.6	89.6	107.0	167.3	115.3	218.4	174.5	252.1	98.2	178.4	167.8	129.2	280.7	167.6
Stroke	64.0	46.8	23.1	48.8	26.8	29.1	55.7	11.5	48.6	48.2	53.7	64.6	45.0	37.9	36.9	77.3	43.3
Accidents	38.6	45.6	147.3	24.9	59.3	24.4	51.4	34.6	90.3	38.8	75.7	81.5	39.3	60.9	44.3	64.8	69.9
Motor Vehicles	18.8	27.0	88.7	14.5	33.7	19.8	30.0	11.5	62.6	24.3	41.3	45.6	21.5	41.9	29.5	39.8	20.0
Other	19.7	18.5	58.6	10.4	25.6	4.6	21.4	23.1	27.8	14.5	34.4	35.9	17.8	19.0	14.8	25.0	49.9
Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease	31.2	41.0	3.5	28.0	12.8	14.0	21.4	11.5	48.6	41.8	42.7	24.9	43.2	52.9	7.4	75.0	59.9
Influenza and Pneumonia	27.9	24.4	19.5	15.6	11.6	17.4	25.7	46.1	27.8	24.6	22.0	22.1	28.0	15.0	18.4	29.5	20.0
Suicide	12.0	17.7	16.0	12.5	17.4	9.3	8.6	11.5	27.8	17.0	31.7	18.0	18.7	16.0	14.8	25.0	16.6
Diabetes	16.2	14.1	16.0	22.8	15.1	5.8	12.9	34.6	20.8	12.7	22.0	20.7	13.1	18.0	18.4	11.4	22.2
Symptoms and Ill-Defined Conditions	13.6	10.6	51.5	11.4	12.8	7.9	17.1	23.1	180.8	7.8	11.0	22.1	7.5	12.0	14.8	9.1	20.0
Alcoholism	NA	10.4	28.4	40.4	11.6	5.8	25.7	-	13.9	9.5	6.9	15.2	9.8	12.0	3.7	12.5	13.3
Atherosclerosis	9.9	9.9	1.8	12.5	2.3	8.1	8.6	11.5	-	7.6	20.7	2.8	17.5	7.0	-	18.2	7.8
Homicide	8.1	8.0	14.2	2.1	5.8	13.1	12.9	-	6.9	7.8	6.9	11.7	8.0	12.0	-	6.8	11.1
Other Diseases of the Arteries	8.8	7.5	1.8	9.3	3.5	10.5	12.9	-	6.9	6.6	11.0	5.5	9.3	6.0	-	20.5	6.7
Congenital Anomalies****	5.5	6.6	10.6	5.2	3.5	-	-	34.6	6.9	7.2	4.1	9.7	5.6	7.0	7.4	3.4	7.8
Perinatal Conditions***	7.6	6.3	16.0	2.1	7.0	7.9	8.6	11.5	13.9	5.9	1.4	9.7	8.0	5.0	11.1	3.4	2.2
All Other Causes	76.2	96.2	90.5	87.2	62.8	133.9	98.6	46.1	76.5	94.7	103.3	81.6	103.6	105.8	81.2	127.3	78.8

* Per 100,000 population

** Provisional

*** Defined as "Certain Diseases in Early Infancy" in Arizona Health Status and Vital Statistics 1984

**** Defined as "Birth Defects" in Arizona Health Status and Vital Statistics 1984

TABLE 36
MARRIAGES BY COUNTY OF OCCURRENCE
ARIZONA, 1950-85

County	1950	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
ARIZONA	20,031	10,153	12,113	19,069	26,558	30,223	31,906	31,408	30,809	33,311	35,723
Apache	79	75	73	103	146	165	196	227	169	192	181
Cochise	237	352	408	681	874	1,072	1,008	946	995	961	992
Coconino	384	247	331	561	645	775	946	878	554	624	656
Gila	282	209	240	391	469	512	551	437	417	411	403
Graham	120	119	124	208	292	317	331	276	270	261	284
Greenlee	80	56	55	103	150	85	103	90	68	63	53
La Paz	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	103	98	186
Maricopa	3,866	4,640	6,041	10,193	13,022	16,134	17,176	17,551	17,431	19,408	21,860
Mohave	599	67	77	121	223	407	481	457	491	531	698
Navajo	259	206	268	328	420	581	511	519	496	517	548
Pima	1,406	1,818	2,433	3,933	5,252	5,728	6,152	6,096	6,046	6,282	5,692
Pinal	1,065	531	528	746	791	947	925	861	857	920	923
Santa Cruz	494	262	282	364	316	311	286	316	289	325	350
Yavapai	310	210	277	382	465	610	745	658	726	743	887
Yuma	10,850	1,361	976	955	3,493	2,579	2,495	2,096	1,897	1,975	2,010

TABLE 37
MARRIAGE RATES• BY COUNTY OF OCCURRENCE
ARIZONA, UNITED STATES: 1950-85

County	1950	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
U.S.	11.1	8.5	9.3	10.6	10.0	10.9	10.8	10.6	10.5	10.5	10.2•
ARIZONA	26.7	7.8	7.6	10.8	11.9	11.1	11.4	11.0	10.5	10.9	11.2
Apache	2.8	2.5	2.1	3.2	3.6	3.2	3.7	4.1	3.0	3.7	3.2
Cochise	7.5	6.4	7.2	11.0	11.8	12.4	11.3	10.5	10.9	10.5	10.3
Coconino	16.1	5.9	6.7	11.6	9.9	10.3	11.8	10.5	6.8	7.6	7.6
Gila	11.7	8.1	8.6	13.4	14.4	13.8	14.6	11.4	10.7	10.9	10.6
Graham	9.2	8.5	7.9	12.5	14.5	13.6	14.3	11.5	11.2	10.9	12.2
Greenlee	6.2	4.9	5.2	10.0	12.6	7.5	8.5	6.9	5.7	5.5	6.1
La Paz	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.9	7.3	12.9
Maricopa	11.7	7.0	7.1	10.5	10.7	10.7	11.1	11.0	10.7	11.2	12.1
Mohave	70.4	8.7	5.1	4.7	6.0	7.3	8.5	8.0	8.2	8.1	9.6
Navajo	8.8	5.4	6.1	6.9	7.2	8.5	7.4	7.3	6.9	7.3	7.6
Pima	10.0	6.8	7.8	11.2	11.9	10.9	11.2	10.7	10.4	10.4	9.1
Pinal	24.7	8.5	8.3	10.9	9.0	10.4	9.9	9.1	8.9	9.3	9.2
Santa Cruz	52.9	24.2	20.9	26.1	18.3	15.2	13.5	14.4	13.0	14.5	12.9
Yavapai	12.4	7.3	8.5	10.3	9.5	9.0	10.7	9.1	9.9	9.2	10.1
Yuma	387.4	29.4	17.5	15.7	49.7	28.5	27.3	22.1	23.5	23.1	22.3

• Per 1,000 estimated midyear population

• Preliminary

TABLE 38
DISSOLUTIONS OF MARRIAGE BY COUNTY OF OCCURRENCE
Arizona, 1950-85

County	1950	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985*
ARIZONA	4,042	4,780	8,573	13,294	17,377	19,030	20,419	20,259	19,875	20,069	21,197
Apache	43	26	27	34	35	82	83	91	83	97	110
Cochise	171	156	286	413	677	666	628	627	674	711	608
Coconino	81	141	185	280	380	432	489	416	379	429	378
Gila	117	86	147	219	313	259	281	294	253	269	139
Graham	39	50	90	131	192	137	170	181	106	150	80
Greenlee	54	32	39	33	84	52	57	41	51	51	39
La Paz	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	86	74	77
Maricopa	2,413	2,726	5,448	8,027	9,826	11,107	11,871	11,496	11,708	11,456	12,456
Mohave	44	26	77	126	342	457	494	496	551	482	547
Navajo	73	64	194	142	224	212	236	249	246	273	286
Pima	580	987	1,248	2,719	3,772	4,141	4,336	3,936	3,811	3,767	3,911
Pinal	127	142	300	449	551	744	494	666	473	499	455
Santa Cruz	27	22	51	42	73	106	76	131	118	97	86
Yavapai	119	137	174	216	351	343	350	453	447	439	517
Yuma	132	189	281	477	709	830	835	888	876	680	658

* Divorces

TABLE 39
DISSOLUTIONS OF MARRIAGE RATES* BY COUNTY OF OCCURRENCE
ARIZONA, UNITED STATES: 1950-85

	1950	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985**
U.S.	2.6	2.2	2.5	3.5	4.8	5.2	5.3	5.0	5.0	4.9	5.0***
ARIZONA	5.4	3.7	5.4	7.5	7.9	7.3	7.4	7.0	6.8	6.5	6.6
Apache	1.5	0.8	0.8	1.1	0.9	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.9	1.9
Cochise	4.2	2.8	5.1	6.5	8.8	7.7	7.1	7.0	7.0	7.7	6.9
Coconino	3.4	3.4	3.7	5.8	5.8	5.8	6.1	5.0	4.6	5.2	6.7
Gila	4.8	3.3	6.0	7.5	9.7	7.0	7.5	6.7	6.5	7.6	6.3
Graham	4.5	3.6	5.7	7.9	9.5	6.9	8.3	7.6	6.0	6.3	8.7
Greenlee	4.2	2.8	3.7	5.3	7.1	4.6	4.4	4.7	4.3	2.8	4.0
La Paz	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.2	5.7	5.3
Maricopa	7.5	4.1	6.4	8.3	8.1	7.4	7.6	7.3	6.9	6.7	7.0
Mohave	5.2	3.4	5.1	4.9	9.1	8.2	8.7	8.7	8.9	7.4	7.8
Navajo	2.5	1.7	4.4	2.9	3.9	3.1	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.9	3.6
Pima	4.1	3.7	4.0	7.7	8.6	7.8	7.9	6.9	6.6	6.2	6.3
Pinal	2.9	2.3	4.8	6.5	6.1	8.2	7.4	7.0	7.0	7.1	6.2
Santa Cruz	2.9	2.0	3.8	3.0	4.2	5.2	3.6	6.0	5.2	4.3	3.1
Yavapai	4.8	4.7	5.3	4.8	7.1	8.0	7.9	8.4	8.8	7.8	5.9
Yuma	4.4	4.1	5.0	7.8	11.3	9.1	9.1	9.4	10.9	7.9	7.3

* Per 1,000 estimated midyear population.
** Divorces
*** Preliminary

TABLE 40

CHARACTERISTICS OF WOMEN RECEIVING ABORTIONS
ARIZONA RESIDENTS, 1980-85

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
TOTAL ABORTIONS	9,278	10,573	12,539	13,664	14,874	15,604
RESIDENCE						
Resided in state	8,959	10,047	11,965	13,081	13,909	14,537
Resided out-of-state	234	437	414	576	362	403
Not stated	85	89	160	7	603	664
AGE						
19 years and under	2,893	3,006	3,462	3,483	3,422	3,617
20-24 years	3,489	3,878	4,585	5,008	5,637	5,800
25 years and over	2,674	3,296	4,058	4,640	5,340	5,747
Not stated	222	393	434	533	475	440
MARITAL STATUS						
Married	1,628	1,958	2,315	2,526	2,841	2,910
Unmarried	6,981	8,108	9,593	10,603	11,254	11,906
Not stated	669	507	601	535	779	788
ETHNIC GROUP						
White	7,650	8,691	10,020	10,854	12,816	13,553
Non-white	961	1,310	1,821	2,113	1,329	1,411
Not stated	667	572	698	697	729	640
YEARS OF EDUCATION						
8 years or less	193	226	347	342	488	550
9-16 years	7,533	8,766	10,398	11,736	13,058	13,637
17 years or more	268	305	354	393	623	665
Not stated	1,284	1,276	1,440	1,193	705	752
PREVIOUS LIVE BIRTHS						
None	6,150	6,722	7,851	8,150	8,597	8,892
1 or more	3,128	3,851	4,688	5,514	6,277	6,712

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
FACILITY						
Clinic	6,009	7,055	8,892	9,009	9,715	9,862
Doctor's Office	3,174	3,476	3,584	4,623	4,111	5,011
Hospital	87	39	55	27	64	43
Not stated	8	3	8	5	984	688
TYPE OF PROCEDURE						
Curretage	9,214	10,214	11,933	13,365	14,669	15,175
Intrauterine Instillation	25	5	1	-	-	-
Hysterectomy/Hysterotomy	2	2	2	-	1	-
Not stated	107	352	603	299	204	429
WEEKS OF GESTATION						
12 weeks or under	8,342	9,265	10,564	11,784	12,937	13,415
13 weeks or over	841	1,108	1,659	1,712	1,937	1,952
Not stated	95	200	316	168	-	237
PREVIOUS INDUCED ABORTIONS						
None	6,728	7,482	8,610	9,172	9,798	10,201
1	2,003	2,375	2,897	3,229	3,611	3,747
2 or more	547	716	1,032	1,263	1,465	1,656
COMPLICATIONS						
No	8,473	10,555	12,531	13,650	14,869	15,595
Yes	805	18	8	14	5	9
REASON FOR TERMINATION						
Elective	9,031	10,193	10,511	13,328	14,611	15,274
Medical	18	33	15	14	23	16
Not stated	229	347	2,013	322	240	314

TABLE 41

INDUCED ABORTIONS BY COUNTY OF RESIDENCE
ARIZONA, 1977-85

	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
ARIZONA	6,130	6,833	7,811	9,278	10,573	12,539	13,664	14,874	15,604
Apache	74	93	94	33	34	39	35	26	45
Cochise	150	120	94	138	152	220	252	249	279
Coconino	206	269	279	374	326	389	422	394	313
Gila	57	51	55	60	79	84	73	62	69
Graham	18	21	21	37	22	30	31	20	26
Greenlee	10	13	9	12	8	17	11	15	17
La Paz	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	17	14	11
Maricopa	3,782	4,233	5,645	5,861	6,609	7,989	8,501	9,646	10,035
Mohave	25	28	44	44	27	34	21	50	24
Navajo	59	67	59	72	62	104	100	59	60
Pima	1,140	1,359	979	1,897	2,316	2,553	3,097	2,876	3,152
Pinal	204	152	150	199	166	227	251	164	182
Santa Cruz	46	40	32	42	43	53	49	57	58
Yavapai	46	92	100	135	170	186	169	139	141
Yuma	79	78	59	55	33	40	52	138	125
Not Stated	109	67	78	85	89	160	7	362	664
Out-of-State	125	150	113	234	437	414	576	603	403

GREAT SEAL OF THE STATE OF ARIZONA
1912

Arizona Department of Health Services
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